

Saigon Tries 3 Dissident Labor Chiefs

18-Month Sentences;
Red Plot Alleged

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Three dissident South Vietnamese labor leaders were sentenced to 18 months in jail by a military court today for allegedly taking part in a Communist plot to subvert the labor movement here.

A fourth union leader, Pham Van Hi, who was accused of being the ringleader, died in prison last April shortly after the man was arrested. Sources reported that Mr. Hi was tortured to death by the police. Government spokesmen have insisted that he committed suicide after confessing to being a Communist agent.

The light sentences awarded the three men, each of whom was the president of a small splinter union, were widely regarded here as an attempt by the government to make the best of what had become an embarrassing situation.

Protest by AFL-CIO

According to knowledgeable South Vietnamese, the four labor officials were arrested last spring by Saigon police who feared that the Communists would take advantage of the case to stir up urban unrest among workers and students. But when the arrests were publicized and several visiting leaders of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations protested, the government reportedly sought a face-saving way out.

The government's predicament was further complicated by the recent controversy over its handling of political prisoners. Saigon has repeatedly insisted that it holds no political prisoners, only common criminals. Moreover, if the government openly accused the labor leaders of being Communists, it would have been compelled under the Paris agreement provision for prisoner exchange to release them to the Viet Cong.

Today's trial appeared to reflect the government's embarrassment. The proceedings began a half-hour ahead of schedule, before the government-appointed lawyers for the three union officials had arrived in court.

Communist Document

As evidence against the men, the government charged that their names were mentioned in a captured Communist document outlining plans for subverting the labor movement. But the five army officers presiding as judges stopped short of labeling the union leaders Communists and charged them only with "acting as accomplices to wrongdoers."

The three convicted men were Nguyen Thua Nghi, of the petroleum workers' union, Dang Tan Si of the bank workers and Nguyen Van Cong of the electrical workers' union.

They had been arrested on April 18 after voicing support for a short-lived work stoppage by the railroad workers. Under martial law, which has been in effect since 1965, all strikes are illegal.

The arrest and conviction of the three men is expected to further weaken opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu within the labor movement.



WAR CASUALTY—A farm near Highway 3 south of Phnom Penh lies in ruins, a victim of government shelling during one of the seesaw battles for the crucial supply route.

Boats Cheered From River Bank

Convoy Relieves Cambodian Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 3 (AP).—A 14-boat Cambodian Navy convoy reached the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Cham today with troop reinforcements and U.S. arms and ammunition, the Cambodian command said.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the command, said the convoy was "cheered by the people all along the banks of the Mekong River because they hadn't seen one for more than a year."

He said it completed the voyage from Phnom Penh up the river in 25 hours with little resistance. He said there was some fire from insurgent forces at a point about 12 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, lies on the western bank of the Mekong 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

The town, on east-west Highway 7, is cut off by road, and only helicopters can land at its river. In 25 hours with little resistance, he said there was some fire from insurgent forces at a point about 12 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Col. Am Rong said the highway from the airport to Kompong Cham was cut this morning but government troops were trying to reopen it. He said that in addition to the reinforcements brought in by the navy convoy, Cambodian helicopters flew in scores of paratroopers.

According to the spokesman, 17 battalions of insurgent forces, most of them Khmer Rouge, have surrounded Kompong Cham, a town which President Lon Nol has vowed to hold at all costs. The government has been pouring reinforcements into the town since it became threatened for the first time in two years a few days after the Aug. 15 end of U.S. bombing.

Col. Am Rong would not give the strength of government forces at Kompong Cham, but he said the reinforcements were "elite" troops. He said the arrival of the navy and the paratroopers "prove we are still able to prevent Kompong Cham from falling. As our president said, nothing will happen to Kompong Cham."

Col. Am Rong said each insurgent battalion numbered from 300 to 500 men, which would put their strength at between 8,000 and 8,000 troops.

He reported that Kompong Cham was shelled again today and eight civilians were wounded. In other action, only half a mile of Phnom Penh's highway to the sea remained to be cleared of insurgent forces today after hard fighting in which 13 government troops were killed, the Cambodian command reported.

A communiqué said that Highway 4 was still blocked at Sala Krus, 15 miles west of Phnom Penh. The government claimed

the Khmer Rouge insurgents suffered heavy losses yesterday.

In Phnom Penh, a terrorist threw a hand grenade into a police booth in a market, wounding two policemen and slightly wounding three nearby women vendors. The terrorist escaped into the crowd of morning shoppers.

In South Vietnam, Viet Cong and North Vietnamese gunners continued to bombard the outer defenses of Hue. They fired 520 mortar shells at 10 positions west, southwest and southeast of Hue yesterday, killing three government troops and wounding six, the Saigon command reported.

Laos Is Eliminating French From Its Educational System

By David K. Shieler

VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 3 (AP).—For decades French has been the language of the Laotian public schools. All subjects have been taught in French, in most cases by teachers who are French citizens. The best students take the same baccalaureate examination that students in Paris take, and their hope is to study at a university in France.

Now the Laotian government, with American help, is engaged in a complex effort to discard the public-school system as it was left by the French colonial government, to replace French teachers with Laotians and to replace French with Lao as the language of instruction.

It is a considerable task, involving the production of textbooks in Lao and the manufacture of multitudes of words, especially technical terms, that do not exist.

The effort also arouses contrary emotions such as nationalism and anti-colonialism, on the one hand, and the lingering reverence for the prestige of French education on the other.

"The parents, the teachers, the students are all afraid," said Bounthavy Insinsinay, the government's assistant director for secondary education. "The parents doubt the result of this reform."

The French are resisting. "This should have been done a long, long time ago by the French," contended Somsak Saythongphet, principal of the first Lao-language high school. "The French are still in doubt about whether this project will work. French teachers are trying to pull back."

Some trace the French doubts to a feeling, even among many Laotians, that the Lao language, with its distinctive alphabet, is useless, especially in international commerce, and that no young person can get ahead in the world without fluency in French.

The companion stereotype is that education in the Lao language is inferior education. This is reinforced by the fact that the only public high school in Laos that gives a diploma is the French-language lycée in Vientiane. It is from this school, which graduates 160 to 200 a year, that youngsters go on to study abroad.

There are three French-language high schools in other cities, but they offer classes only through the 12th grade, not the 13th, as prescribed by the French system. They plan a full curriculum next year.

The "Laotization" as the Ministry of Education puts it, has been accomplished by converting the primary grades, one through six, to Lao instruction and by establishing a Lao-language secondary-school system parallel to the French-language system.

Four Lao-language high schools are operating now and a fifth will open in October—all built with grants from the U.S. government.

They began with the seventh grade, then added a grade a year. The oldest, which opened in 1967 in Vientiane, will graduate its first class next year.

15 U.K. Unions Expelled by Labor Group

TUC Cites Obedience
To Anti-Strike Laws

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 3 (AP).—Writers and actors, airline pilots and bakers today were drummed out of the Trades Union Congress, the labor federation that represents 10 million British workers.

The unions were among 15 expelled on the first day of the TUC's annual conference, for obeying anti-wildcat-strike laws imposed by Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government nearly two years ago.

The purge was the biggest in the 105-year history of the TUC. It affected 370,000 members of specialist unions who have only a small voice in TUC policy compared with the giant transport workers, engineers and miners unions.

The TUC fought the laws—passed in the Industrial Relations Act—when they were debated by Parliament. Nearly all member unions have refused to comply with them.

The 15 groups were expelled for signing a Trade Union Register set up under the act. Their expulsion was voted almost unanimously by the 94 TUC unions which refused to sign the register.

Non-signatories can be sued in the Industrial Relations Court if their members break contracts with employers.

"Employers' Charter" TUC militants regard the act as "an employers' charter." Refusal to abide by it has already cost Britain's two biggest unions—the transport workers and the engineers—big fines.

The government intended the act to unbalance the country's industrial relations jungle but because of union opposition has allowed it to become dormant in recent months.

Leaders of the TUC made it clear that the expulsions were ordered as much in sorrow as in anger. The expelled unions themselves said that they opposed the act but felt too weak to fight it.

Television scriptwriter Lord Willis, speaking for the 1,000-member Writers Guild, said failing to register would remove their legal right to keep out amateurs—"the friend of the producer, the maiden aunt of the producer, the predatory relatives of the producer."

Gerald Crossland, for the Actors' Union Equity, said his members could not enforce a closed shop unless they were registered.

Later, the congress defeated a motion by the big left-leaning Engineering Union calling on TUC members to refuse even to defend themselves before the Industrial Relations Court.

Russia Assails Radio Liberty For Beaming Sakharov Views

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners out of the federal budget.

Meanwhile, some of the Soviet Union's most prominent composers and painters joined the official inspired anti-Sakharov campaign, set off by the physicist's public criticism of any East-West détente that would ignore the need, as he sees it, for a more open society in the Soviet Union.

The publication of letters of denunciation appears designed to demonstrate that Mr. Sakharov finds no support among leading figures in science and the arts.

Among the composers who expressed their indignation over A.D. Sakharov's actions was Dmitri Shostakovich, who himself has been at the receiving end of official campaigns of denunciation in the past. In the mid-1930s, and again in 1948, he was denounced as "un-Soviet" and a "bourgeois decadent" for his music, which was then considered avant-garde.

Other composers who agreed with the official view that Mr. Sakharov's publications in the Western press were a disgrace to the "honor and dignity of the Soviet intelligentsia" included Aram Khachaturian, Dmitri Kabalevsky, Kara Karayev and Rodion Schedrin.

Leading members of the Academy of Arts also were reported today as taking the government side.

Austrian Praises Sakharov ALPHEGE, Austria, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today described Mr. Sakharov as a symbolic figure in a battle for scientific freedom.

The chancellor, whose government follows a foreign policy of strict neutrality, called Mr. Sakharov a representative of those scientists "who are today leading the fight for freedom, tolerance and equality."

Mr. Kreisky spoke at a political forum organized by the Austrian College, which holds annual discussions on political and economic problems.



DOWN AND DRY—A family strolls along the river bed of the Innerste River, near Goslar in northern West Germany. Normally the water level would be far above their heads, but because of a dry spell in most parts of Germany, the Innerste and other rivers in the area are now down to a record low level.

Cholera Reaches Rome; Toll at 14

(Continued from Page 1)

delays in coping with the emergency.

In Naples, printed reports said that the city had to turn to the black market to buy vaccine and disposable syringes before the central government moved to help.

"Rome did not believe it was cholera," said Naples Mayor Gerardo de Michele.

Ferruccio de Lorenzo, the doctor who heads Naples' quarantine hospital, said the Health

Ministry wasted two days before moving against the disease. He said that they would not accept his diagnosis and sent two experts from Rome.

Health Minister Luigi Gui reported in a public statement that "there was no delay in Rome."

Barrage of Criticism But Naples authorities, too, were under a barrage of criticism. The city is in a public health emergency although doctors for years have blamed them for giving

Naples the highest number of viral hepatitis, typhoid fever and acute gastroenteritis cases in Europe.

"Did we need cholera to have the mussel beds closed down?" asked the Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera editorially.

Newspapers accused city authorities of letting garbage pile up uncollected in slum districts. Garbage collectors number 1,500 in a city of 2.5 million. That average age is 55. No new collector has been hired in 15 years.

"An average two-thirds of them report sick every day," says Tullio Crotello, Naples' sanitation chief. At least 16 countries require travelers from Italy to have valid anti-cholera vaccination certificates. They are Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Kenya, Yugoslavia, Malta, Romania, Egypt, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Illegal Shellfish Imports GENEVA, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Italian authorities have told the World Health Organization they indicate that infected shellfish imported illegally from North Africa caused the country's cholera outbreak, a WHO spokesman said today.

A message from the Italian Health Ministry identified the shellfish as mussels and said they were believed to have reached Naples after being smuggled in Italy without passing through a required health checks on imported foods.

The Italian authorities did ask WHO to take any action in connection with its findings, but passed on the information under a regular procedure for member states' advice to the organization.

HEW Head Asks Soviet Exchange For High School MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Casper W. Weinberger, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, today he hopes to widen Soviet-American student exchanges to include high school pupils.

"One thing I hope to do while I am here is to facilitate the exchange of secondary school pupils between our two countries," Mr. Weinberger said in a speech to members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The present U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement provides only for the exchange of graduate students, post-graduate students, teachers, professors and researchers.

The secretary also said he looked forward to expansion of Russian-language study in American schools.

Mr. Weinberger, who arrived Friday on a nine-day official visit, also met with President Mikhail V. Podgorniy at the Kremlin.

Vintners Ask End Of French Probe

BORDEAUX, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Bordeaux wine merchants and producers today called for a speedy conclusion to government investigations here into a multi-million-franc fraud involving more than two million bottles of doctored wine.

They expressed regret at "people's eagerness to attack the prestige of Bordeaux wines, fruit of several generations of work and honesty."

Bordeaux was shaken last week after government inspectors impounded the bottles which had started out as white wine but changed color after several mixings, despite carrying the prestigious "Appellation Contrôlée" label of quality.

Condition of Gustaf Is Said to Deteriorate

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Doctors reported a slight worsening in the condition of King Gustaf VI Adolf this morning.

Dr. Gunnar Ekroth, the king's physician, was called to the hospital this morning when nurses noted that the 90-year-old patient's condition had deteriorated.

The king, Europe's oldest monarch, has been seriously ill since undergoing a major stomach operation last week.

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	° F	° C	Remarks
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ALBUQUERQUE	51	11	Cloudy
ANCONA	59	15	Cloudy
ANTWERP	54	13	Cloudy
ATHENS	59	15	Cloudy
BAGDAHD	59	15	Cloudy
BELGRADE	59	15	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	59	15	Clear
BUDAPEST	59	15	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	59	15	Clear
COPENHAGEN	59	15	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	59	15	Rain
DUBLIN	59	15	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	59	15	Cloudy
FLORENCE	59	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	59	15	Cloudy
GENEVA	59	15	Cloudy
ISLANDIA	59	15	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	59	15	Cloudy
LISBON	59	15	Cloudy
LONDON	59	15	Cloudy
MADRID	59	15	Clear
MILAN	59	15	Cloudy
MONTREAL	59	15	Cloudy
MOSCOW	59	15	Rain
MUNICH	59	15	Cloudy
NEW YORK	59	15	Cloudy
NICE	59	15	Clear
OSLO	59	15	Cloudy
PARIS	59	15	Cloudy
PRAGUE	59	15	Cloudy
ROME	59	15	Clear
SOFIA	59	15	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	59	15	Cloudy
TERRAN	59	15	Clear
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ZURICH	59	15	Cloudy

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Congress Reconvenes Tomorrow; Challenges to Nixon Are Foreseen

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—After a month of vacationing and taking soundings back home about Watergate, the economy and other problems, members of the House and Senate will reconvene at noon Wednesday with a variety of congressional challenges to President Nixon on the agenda.

With Democratic congressional leaders pushing to adjourn the first session of the 93d Congress by mid-October and the President's strength weakened by Watergate, much of the attention in the next few weeks is expected to focus on efforts by Congress to assert its authority in the shaping of federal policies. Among these efforts are the following:

• Bills passed by both houses that would limit the power of the President to commit U.S. armed forces to foreign hostilities without congressional approval.

• Measures also passed by both houses prohibiting the President from impounding funds appropriated by Congress.

• A bill passed by the Senate but not yet considered by the House that would make future appointees to the two top posts in the Office of Management and

Budget subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Differences in the war powers and anti-impoundment measures must still be reconciled by Senate-House conferees before the bills can be sent to the White House. They face probable vetoes because of the administration's contentions that they would put unreasonable restrictions on the powers of the President.

Last May Mr. Nixon vetoed a bill making his two top budget officials subject to Senate confirmation and the House sought to meet objections to it by not requiring confirmation of the two top Office of Management and Budget directors already serving in the posts.

Two other matters of dispute between Congress and the administration are expected to come to a head within the next few days. Before starting its recess Aug. 3, Congress approved an increase in the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour from the present \$1.60 effective next July 1 for most workers and an additional 7 million persons.

The measure faces a veto because of administration contentions that it would feed inflation.

To avoid the possibility of a pocket veto by the President while Congress was on vacation, the bill was not sent to the White House until last week. However, Democratic congressional leaders have acknowledged that it would be difficult to override a veto.

In addition, the House is expected to vote, probably next week, on whether to override Mr. Nixon's veto of an emergency medical services bill designed to help prevent needless deaths of accident and heart attack victims.

The Senate on Aug. 2 voted, 77 to 16, to override the veto. The House initially approved the bill in July by a wide margin, 308 to 111, indicating that the prospects were good that a two-thirds vote could be achieved to override the veto.

It was the fifth bill to be vetoed by Mr. Nixon since the current congressional session began in January. In the four previous cases, Congress failed to override the veto.

Among the major accomplishments of the 93d Congress so far have been passage of a major farm bill, a \$30-billion highway measure that would eventually open up the highway trust fund to urban mass transit needs, and a 5.9 percent cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits.

In addition, Congress forced a compromise with the President to halt the bombing in Cambodia by Aug. 15. Both houses have passed but conferees have not yet completed work on a bill permitting the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Campaign Reforms
Action has not yet been completed on a number of other proposals, such as campaign spending reforms, revisions of the federal criminal code, pension reform and the defense procurement and appropriations measures.

Also unresolved and facing a doubtful future is Mr. Nixon's major legislative program, which calls for the consolidation of federal grants into special revenue-sharing programs for such fields as education and community development. Congress generally has been continuing to vote funds for the existing grant programs that the President wants to phase out.

Congressional leaders expect to complete work on the major appropriations bills before their target date of a mid-October adjournment. The other unfinished legislation could be put over until the second session of the current Congress starting in January.

Gainesville Case Put 8 Defendants \$40,000 in Debt

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP).—A five-week trial and 14 months of legal maneuvers have left the "Gainesville Eight" \$40,000 in debt, a defendant says. "It cost us between \$120,000 and \$150,000 to fight this case," said John Kniffin, 33, of Austin, Texas. "We've raised about \$75,000 so far. We're at least \$40,000 in debt."

Mr. Kniffin said the money still owed was for travel and legal expenses and "a lot of different bills we want to pay off."

The six defense attorneys worked without fees, he said.

The anti-war activists, members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, were accused of planning to violently disrupt the 1973 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. They were found innocent last week.

"The money spent on this trial was wasted when we could have used it to help people who were starving," Mr. Kniffin said. "The government wasted money by even having this trial."

No estimate on the government's trial costs was immediately available, but it was expected to be about \$1 million.

Empty Homecoming
MESSINA, Sicily, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Francesco Ganzirri got a shock when he returned home after his holidays—his house was gone.

Witnesses said they had seen men taking the two-bedroom, prefabricated wooden house away in two trucks.



GATHERING OF THE KLAN—A lone knight of the Ku Klux Klan stands guard at the traditional cross-burning ceremony during the annual meeting of the Klan at Stone Mountain, Ga., where some 200 klansmen met in a field to hear their leaders speak.

Provoking Protest From Britain

'Buy American' Amendments Quietly Passed by U.S. House

By Edwin L. Dale

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The House of Representatives has passed two almost unnoticed "sleeper" provisions affecting trade, provisions that have begun to cause concern in the administration and have prompted a formal protest from Britain.

Both are of the "buy American" variety, aimed at limiting or barring procurement of foreign products. One amendment was attached to the Alaska Pipeline bill, the other to the annual Defense Procurement Authorization bill.

William R. Pearce, deputy special representative for trade negotiations, said over the weekend that the amendments were "very unfortunate." He said that if they became law they would embarrass the U.S. effort to negotiate elimination of nontariff barriers to trade in the forthcoming global round of trade negotiations.

Both provisions, in effect, would add U.S. barriers to imports.

Brandt Coalition Denies Charge Of Being Anti-U.S.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel denied today that there were anti-American elements in the coalition parties that make up the Bonn government.

Karl Carstens, Christian Democratic opposition party parliamentary leader, made the charge yesterday.

"There is no tendency of this kind at all," Mr. Scheel said, "especially not on what could be called a party level."

Mr. Scheel's Free Democrats are in coalition with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats. Charges of anti-Americanism in West Germany have surfaced with increased frequency in recent months.

"We have questions to raise with the United States, not as the Federal Republic of Germany but as Europeans," Mr. Scheel said. He added that these would be discussed by all means and that unlike some other Europeans, West Germany was less hesitant in taking them up. He did not elaborate.

Kosygin Trip Expected

BELGRADE, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin is expected to visit Yugoslavia at the end of this month, East European sources said today. The visit returns a trip to the Soviet Union in June 1970 by Mila Ribicic, then Yugoslav premier and now vice-president.

Skylab Crew Takes Photos Over Europe

In Resources Study From Chile to Italy

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Sept. 3 (AP).—Skylab-2's astronauts spent a busy Labor Day in space, making their first earth-resources camera pass over Europe.

Although they had a full schedule, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma seemed in a holiday mood as they chatted with Mission Control.

In the morning greeting to the astronauts, capsule communicator Robert Crippen said: "As you gentlemen might be aware, this is Labor Day. We thought it appropriate that we all come in and labor with you."

"Yeah," replied Capt. Bean. "We thought it about time we did a little serious labor up here too."

The spacecraft was in the 38th day of the planned 59-day orbital trip.

The major event of the day was the earth-resources run in which Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma aimed their battery of photosensors at a 9,000-mile strip of the globe ranging from Chile to northern Italy.

The South American segment of the pass was intended to obtain data on navigation hazards and pollution off the coast of Chile, regional mapping in Paraguay, resources in Brazil's Amazon Valley and agriculture in Argentina.

The first European photo pass of the Skylab-2 flight included geology surveys of Spain and France, a study of the relationship between the Pyrenees and the Alps, volcano mapping in Italy and observation of a terrace system that contributes sediment to a shelf surrounding the island of Elba.

Storm Is Heading For Louisiana

MIAMI, Sept. 3 (AP).—Tropical storm Della moved toward the Louisiana coast today and forecasters said they expected the storm to reach hurricane force before it arrived.

The National Hurricane Center here said Della was expected to reach hurricane strength—sustained winds of over 74 miles per hour—by late today. The storm already has registered winds of 60 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, tropical storm Christine regained strength in the Atlantic Ocean as it pushed toward the Leeward Islands. It too had maximum sustained winds of 60 mph.

Nixon Spends Holiday At Maryland Retreat

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 3 (AP).—President Nixon remained at his mountain-top retreat here today, spending a three-day Labor Day weekend away from the mid-90-degree heat of Washington.

The chief executive got in some work, according to his aides, and also took time to swim in the Camp David pool and walk in the woods.

He watched a Saturday night movie and the Redskins-New England Patriots exhibition football game on television last night.



WASHDAY WOE—Julie Pullum finds out that kittens just don't take to water as she tries to give McGran, a 10-month-old lion, a bath in Stockbridge, Ga. McGran at first gives it an honest try (top), but decides he'd rather not and leaves in a huff.

India Restricts Its Admission Of U.S. Scholars to 20 a Year

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The Indian government, in a slap at the United States, has decided to restrict to 20 each year the number of American scholars admitted to the country.

At the same time, the Ministry of Education is sharply limiting the number of graduate students visiting India to take courses at universities across the country. The American Embassy has been informed that most students will now be compelled to enroll for a graduate degree and not be allowed to take only a series of courses.

Although the admission of scholars from other Western nations has been limited, the decision is clearly aimed at the United States, which has sent the largest number of Western students, including doctoral candidates, to India.

Last year the total of American students here, undergraduates, lecturers and other scholars, totaled about 650. Many of these, however, were on brief study tours.

Senior officials at the American Embassy are distressed at the decision, partly because it indicates blatant hostility to Americans and partly because it will have a broad impact on Americans studying India.

Careers Endangered
"It will slowly atrophy the once flourishing South Asian studies in American universities," said Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan. "People in the middle of their careers are now being stopped. They find that they can't get back to India."

Mr. Moynihan said: "Contrast this with the thou-

sands of Indians who come to the United States to study each year."

So far about a dozen American scholars have been "approved" by the Indian government but about an equal number have been rejected, apparently because their research topics dealing with politics or religion are considered "sensitive."

What has upset Indian officials is that American students often work in villages and study potentially "embarrassing" subjects such as caste, poverty and the sources of political power in local areas.

Left-wing intellectual journals have also charged that the American scholar program was a vehicle for the Central Intelligence Agency.

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Obituaries

Cardinal Santos of Manila,
Controversial Church Leader

MANILA, Sept. 3 (AP).—Rufino Cardinal Santos, 65, archbishop of Manila and the first Filipino cardinal, died early today. He had been hospitalized for two months, since suffering a stroke while speaking on a church radio station.

He was born in 1908, the 12th of 14 children of a tenant farmer, in a one-room house in Barrio Santo Nino Guagua, Pangasinan, a province immediately north of Manila. At age 12, he was enrolled in a seminary near Manila. He went to the Colegio Pio Latino-Americano at the Vatican and was ordained before he was 24 years old. He was imprisoned for a year during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines in World War II.

He became one of the wealthiest citizens of the church in the Philippines. Four months before his death, church sources said that the cardinal planned to sell shares he owned in a bank which handled church finances and distribute the funds to Catholic organizations.

As leader of the church in a country of about 40 million persons, 83 percent of whom profess the Catholic faith, Cardinal Santos was a controversial figure. Critics claimed he was ultra-

conservative and difficult to approach at a time when the church needed to spread roots among the poor.

He became cardinal on March 21, 1960, after having been named archbishop in 1953. There is one other Filipino cardinal, Julio Rosales.

Albert Nicholas

BASEL, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—American clarinetist Albert Nicholas, 73, who played with most of the big names of New Orleans jazz, died in a hospital here today after an operation. A friend said Mr. Nicholas entered the hospital about 10 days ago for an intestinal operation after a tour of Europe.

A Creole born in New Orleans, Mr. Nicholas learned to play the clarinet at the age of 10, tutored by famous Mississippi boat clarinetists Lorenzo Tio and Big Eye Louis Nelson.

He later played in orchestras led by King Oliver and Kid Ory and made records with Louis Russell, Louis Armstrong, Jelly Roll Morton, Fats Waller, Bunk Johnson, Muggsy Spanier and many other early jazz greats. Mr. Nicholas came to Europe about 20 years ago, living main-



Rufino Cardinal Santos.

ly in Paris. He settled in Basel in 1970 and continued playing throughout Europe, giving about two to five concerts monthly.

25 Women Die on Boat

TAIPEI, Sept. 3 (UPI).—An overloaded ferryboat capsized today and 25 women passengers, on their way to work, died, police said.

By Peter Youngusband

LOURRENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 3 (WP).—A month ago the outgoing commander of Portuguese forces in Mozambique, Gen. Kaúlza de Arriaga, said at a news conference that the situation in Mozambique was under control and that for all practical purposes the war against the Frelimo African nationalist guerrillas had been won.

Hardly had the general spoken when a group of guerrillas, striking farther south than ever before, opened fire on a tourist meal in one of the luxury game lodges of the Gorongosa Game Park. There was an undignified scramble for the best places under the tables.

Such attacks have been a recurrent feature in recent months. The Portuguese say they are containing the Frelimo attack on the strategic Tete district of Mozambique bordering on Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia, and then the guerrillas suddenly appear inside the district, well behind the Portuguese lines.

Now they are reaching, with regularity, the important road and rail links between Rhodesia and Beira. Groups are reported as far south as the River Save,

150 miles from the border of South Africa.

The Portuguese authorities do not like to admit it, but it is a fact that Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) is posing an increasing menace to Mozambique and its white-ruled southern African allies, South Africa and Rhodesia.

The war is relatively well contained in two of the three major zones—in the Cabo Delgado district in the far northeast corner of Mozambique and in the Niassa district along the eastern shore of Lake Malawi.

But the situation in Tete is far from satisfactory. This is the area which worries the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. Not only does guerrilla pressure here encroach on the trade lifelines of sanctions-bound Rhodesia but it stammers around the construction of the Cahora Bassa dam project, due to be completed next year. Rhodesia and South Africa will share with Mozambique the power to be generated from the dam.

Unless the insurgency is considerably reduced, the power lines from Cahora Bassa will face the risk of repeated sabotage.

In addition, continued growth of guerrilla strength in this region will expose Rhodesia and South Africa to attacks, Rhodesia

is already experiencing raids across its eastern border with Mozambique.

The Tete conflict occupies approximately half of the 60,000 Portuguese troops in Mozambique. Frelimo's strength is estimated at 7,000.

The terrain vastly favors the guerrillas and they have been assisted by local tribesmen whom they have subverted or coerced into supporting them.

The Portuguese are banking heavily on three tactics for the future.

One is the hope that the immense lake which will spread behind the dam once Cahora Bassa is finished will prove an effective barrier to guerrilla incursions.

The second is the development of highly paid and well trained commando groups. The accent on operations by these groups will be mobility and utter ruthlessness. They will be trained killers, one informed source said bluntly.

The third tactic is the Portuguese system of "aldeamentos"—protected resettlement villages—into which the rural population of Mozambique is being limited.

The system, used with limited success by the Americans in Vietnam and with a large degree of success by the British during the

Communist uprising in Malaya, could be the key to success in breaking the back of the Frelimo movement.

The aim is to resettle all of Mozambique's seven million tribesmen into aldeamentos. But at present, the program is being concentrated in the war zones of Tete, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Beira and Vila Fey.

More than a million Africans have already been resettled in 800 aldeamentos.

The Portuguese say the aldeamentos serve both a military and a social purpose. Jose Martins Santarém, Mozambique's provincial secretary for agriculture, whose ministry is directly responsible for the planning and administration of the aldeamentos, said:

"Better social conditions were needed—schools, medical services and such things. But with the people scattered about this huge area into small tribal settlements of usually no more than between 50 and 100, it was impossible to achieve anything without bringing them together into bigger settlements."

The aldeamentos deprive Frelimo of food, shelter, porters and recruits from the tribal villages scattered through the bush. (The

Portuguese Army burns all the villages once vacated and destroys all crops.)

All territory between the aldeamentos, strung like a blockade across the Frelimo infiltration route, became a no-man's-land and the Portuguese proceed on the theory that all Africans found moving in the depopulated areas belong to Frelimo, and they are shot on sight.

Mr. Santarém said: "Frelimo and its Communist backers like the aldeamentos plan and try to attack as many aldeamentos as they can. Once people have homes and land to till in aldeamentos, with cooperative marketing schemes through which to sell their crops, they have something to protect. Communism, which gets its support from people who possess nothing, realizes the danger of this."

If the Portuguese strategy fails, an alternative will be the most powerful of the so-called white-ruled states, South Africa, to send in troops to support the Portuguese.

As much as Portugal values such assistance, there is reluctance to bring in South African manpower. It is feared that Rhodesia would then come dominated by South Africa.

Report Contents U.S. Prestige
Is Hurt by Rhodesian Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—The loss of prestige the United States is suffering by violating United Nations sanctions on trade with Rhodesia has not been offset by any military or economic gain, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said today.

In a report issued two years after the Senate voted to defy the sanctions by importing Rhodesian chrome, the endowment said the arguments used to justify breaking the embargo have been proved largely invalid.

The United States, the report said, has become more dependent on the Soviet Union for chrome, used in stainless-steel manufacturing, and the U.S. ferrochrome industry has been weakened by cheap Rhodesian imports.

Security Council Veto

The report appeared as yet another move was under way in the Senate to secure full U.S. compliance with the sanctions, approved in 1969 by the UN Security Council with U.S. backing. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., claims to have 31 cosponsors of a bill that would bring the United States back

into compliance with the embargo against the white minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

A similar effort to enforce the sanctions was narrowly defeated in the Senate last year, by a vote of 40-54.

The report by the Carnegie Endowment was one of a series being issued by a unit studying Rhodesia.

Fund Transfers

A week ago, a similar report said that some U.S. airlines and travel firms may have violated the sanctions by transferring funds to Rhodesian firms.

The current U.S. position on Rhodesia is ambivalent. The United States voted for the sanctions in 1969 and the White House lobbied in Congress against passage in 1971 of the so-called Byrd amendment, which exempted chrome from the embargo. Chrome is a major Rhodesian export.

The administration still favors U.S. respect for the sanctions, but Democrats in Congress contend that this may be only lip service on the part of the White House, seeking to salvage its image with black African nations.

Five 'Plots' in New Orleans
Checked Before Nixon's Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

leged Black Panther plot, the Secret Service asked Police Superintendent Clarence Clemons to arrest the six men until Mr. Nixon's visit was over. He refused, claiming he did not have enough evidence. The suspects were put under surveillance.

The third alarm for the police and the Secret Service attracted the most public attention, but turned out to be the least menacing aspect of Mr. Nixon's visit. It involved Edwin M. Gaudet, an eccentric former New Orleans policeman known variously as "Funchy," "Popcorn" and "the Cat," depending on whether he is walking the streets of the French Quarter or roaming through the Tazoo, N.M. commune in which he, his wife, Judy, and three children briefly lived.

Four days before the President's Aug. 30 arrival, Secret Service agents conducted a routine security "sweep" of the Canal Street motorcade route, interviewing shopkeepers and looking for possible trouble spots.

One agent entered Waterbury's Drugstore, a cluttered all-night pharmacy at Canal and Camp Streets on the fringe of the French Quarter, and spoke to a soda-fountain clerk named Romona Burkhardt.

Mrs. Burkhardt said that at 6:30 a.m. on the previous Sunday she heard a breakfast customer say, "Nixon ought to be shot, and if no one else is big enough to do it, I will." She said she had heard the same man complain before about the President and the economy. The Secret Service showed Mrs. Burkhardt several photographs of people who were believed to have been involved in incidents concerning the President. Mrs. Burkhardt picked out

Mr. Gaudet's photograph and made a positive identification.

In 1970, Mr. Gaudet had received a suspended sentence for igniting an American flag during a presidential visit and throwing it at Mr. Nixon's car. Last month he was arrested on a marijuana charge and, federal officials said, police found a high-powered rifle in the trunk of his car.

However, the photograph from which the identification was made showed Mr. Gaudet with a light, partial beard. He now has a full black beard which falls nearly to his chest.

On Aug. 22, when Mr. Gaudet finally gave himself up after a chase through the mountains of New Mexico, Mrs. Burkhardt retracted her positive identification.

The charge of threatening the life of the President was then dropped but Mr. Gaudet has been charged with firing shots at pursuing police officers.

Mr. Gaudet's lawyer, Lillian Cohen, said that it would have been a simple matter for the Secret Service to ascertain that Mr. Gaudet, his family and another young New Orleans couple drove out to the commune late in July and had not returned to New Orleans.

Mr. Gaudet told his lawyer that when the agents came after him he didn't understand who they were or what they wanted and he ran. Mr. Gaudet had no even heard about the warrant his lawyer said. Mrs. Cohen called the episode a "comedy of errors" and, in a letter to the Secret Service, said "Since you started this, it is incumbent upon your group to clear up this matter."

3 Killed Trying
To Gas Snakes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3 (UPI).—An attempt to kill a nest of rattlesnakes in a well with poison gas ended in death yesterday for a father, his father and teen-age son.

Sheriff's deputies said the three men had connected a hose to the exhaust system of a car and pumped carbon-monoxide gas into the well.

However, when Fred D. Shields, 42, was lowered into the well to bring out the dead snakes, he was overcome by the fumes. The elder Shields, 73, tried to save his son, but also succumbed to the gas, the deputies said.

Then Jim Shields, 18, was overcome when he tried to rescue his father and grandfather. No snakes were found when the bodies were removed.

Coupled with Black Liberation Army worries, the alleged Panther plot and the Gaudet incident were two other 11th-hour incidents that contributed to the decision by the Secret Service to cancel the motorcade.

Late the night before Mr. Nixon's arrival, a police uniform badge and a complete set stolen from a parked car, an official began to theorize the assassination plot could be a disguise for a grimmer impersonation of an officer. Then a few hours later Police Superintendent Clemons own car—equipped with a two-way radio—was stolen from a driveway of his home in near Algiers. The key had been in the ignition.

While police have now ruled out any connection between those two incidents and the alleged Panther plot, no one could deny the night before the president's visit, sources said.

Taken together, all of the incidents persuaded the Secret Service to cancel the motorcade.

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Autopsy Performed in China On Woman Dead 2,000 Years

The writer of the following article, a member of the staff of The New York Times who was born in Hong Kong, recently completed a 13-day private visit to China.

By Frank Ching

NEW YORK (NYT)—Chinese scientists, in an unusual experiment, have performed an autopsy on the remarkably well preserved body of a noblewoman who died more than 2,000 years ago. A documentary film of the autopsy is now being shown in Chinese cities.

The body, which was encased within an airtight series of six coffins and buried at a depth of more than 90 feet, was discovered last year at Mawangdui, on the eastern outskirts of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province.

The 50-minute documentary, made in color by the Peking Scientific and Educational Film Studio, enables viewers to follow the autopsy in detail, from the opening of the woman's skull to

the removal of her brain, heart, lungs and other internal organs for analysis.

Specialists in various disciplines—including archaeology, anatomy, pathology and biochemistry—were sent to the site, gathered to plan the experiments on the still moist body and to evaluate the findings. The research team, led by specialists from the Hunan Medical College, made some interesting discoveries and came to a number of conclusions.

According to the film, tests indicated that the woman was about 50 years old, had given birth and had type A blood. This information was determined through experiments with tissues taken from muscles, stomach, liver, bone and hair.

The absence of bedsores led doctors to conclude that she had died a sudden death, probably of a heart attack.

The scientists found 138 musk melon seeds in the woman's esophagus, stomach and intestines and concluded from this that she had eaten the fruit shortly before she died.

The Chinese specialists consulted ancient texts in their examination of the body and studied more than 1,000 burial accessories including silk fabrics, lacquerware, bamboo and wooden utensils.

As a result of their research, they identified the body as that of the wife of the early western Han Dynasty Marquis of Tai of the principality of Changsha, who lived 2,100 years ago.

Charts Used

The film used charts and diagrams to explain the medical techniques used and the woman's diseases. A large bile-duct stone was found lodged in the common-bile duct, and another blocked the hepatic duct. Signs of tuberculosis were discovered in the left lung. Moreover, she was found to have suffered from a serious coronary disease. The doctors concluded that death probably resulted from heart attack as a result of biliary colic.

The scientists also found ova of whipworms, pinworms and blood flukes in the rectum and liver.

The scientists believe that the body has stood the test of time for so long because of the depth at which the body was buried.

In addition, the body was immersed in an embalming fluid, which chemical analyses proved contained organic acids and mercurial compounds. Immersion in this slightly anti-bacterial liquid, the scientists believe, retarded decomposition and helped retain body moisture.

The film's narrator pointed out that the body and the artifacts showed the advanced state of Chinese workmanship more than 2,000 years ago. He also said the scientists' findings illustrated the luxurious life of China's ruling classes in those days, a life lived at the expense of the toiling masses.

The ship's 21 crewmen fought the blaze until mid-afternoon yesterday after intentionally grounding the ship. They were ordered off several hours later by the Coast Guard.

Fire fighters were hampered by winds of 28 miles per hour and rough water.

Bombs' Fail To Snuff Fire On Ship in La.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Increasing danger of an explosion forced a hulk to Coast Guard efforts today to bombard flaming ship with fire-extinguishing chemicals dropped by helicopters.

The 306-foot Liberian freighter Key Largo, abandoned by its crew, burned at anchor 50 miles downstream from New Orleans. A heavy oil cargo fed the fire, which threatened barrels of extra-heavy lead, which spews off a poisonous gas when burned.

Choppers dropped 10 tons of chemical fire extinguisher on the ship before being ordered away. A Coast Guard spokesman said that fire fighting was complicated by the fact that calcium carbide, when mixed with water, creates explosive acetylene gas.

The fire and the calcium carbide were in the aft hold of the ship. Up forward on deck were barrels containing eight tons of the tetra-ethyl lead.

The 216-foot cutter Aqueduct was en route from Gulfport, Miss., under a tentative plan to try to keep a cooling spray of water on the barrels of tetra-ethyl lead.

About 150 Coast Guardsmen were ordered into the fire fighting, but all boats were pulled back because of the blast potential, leaving the Key Largo to burn unattended.

A one-mile radius around the ship—including 500 residents of Phoenix, La.—was ordered evacuated yesterday because of the threat of poisonous gas.

Ships loaded with nonflammable cargo were allowed today to pass the Key Largo, but hugged the other side of the mile-wide river. All river traffic had been blocked yesterday after the fire started.

The ship's 21 crewmen fought the blaze until mid-afternoon yesterday after intentionally grounding the ship. They were ordered off several hours later by the Coast Guard.

Fire fighters were hampered by winds of 28 miles per hour and rough water.

Finland and the Soviet Union are bound by a series of mutual resistance and nonaggression pacts.



REMINDER—It is barely September, but in Munich the tourist-minded are looking ahead to Oktoberfest, the city's annual two-week beer-drinking olympics. This giant beer mug is made of cardboard and plastic. Towering over it is a statue on the festival grounds.

Austrian Glider Is Intercepted By Czech Plane; Two Killed

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (AP)—An Austrian motor glider collided with a Czechoslovak military plane that tried to intercept it over Czechoslovak territory yesterday and the Austrian plane crashed, killing the two Austrians aboard.

The Czechoslovak news agency said today that the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the Austrian Legation in Prague against what was called "a violation of Czechoslovak airspace."

The news agency also said, "The (Austrian) plane penetrated deep into Czechoslovak territory. The Austrian pilot reacted to the invitation of a Czechoslovak military plane to follow it with an escape maneuver and collided with a second Czechoslovak plane. The Czechoslovak plane had to crash-land."

The Austrian office for civil aviation said the motor glider had been missing since yesterday from a civilian airfield at Dobersberg not far from the Czechoslovak border.

It was the second such incident within little over a month. In a July 26 mishap, involving an Austrian single-engine sports plane and a Czechoslovak jet trainer, the two Austrians on board the sports plane were killed. The pilot of the jet was seriously injured when he had to parachute from his plane, the Czechoslovak announcement on that incident had said.

The Austrian authorities said they had as yet no report on the exact nature of the glider incident. The sports plane incident had led to a straining of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, said at the time that Czechoslovak action in trying to force down an unarmed Austrian sports plane, which obviously was lost, was "an extremely harsh way of asserting a state's sovereignty."

The Czechoslovak news agency also said, concerning the glider mishap: "The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry asked the Austrian side to take the necessary measures to prevent violations of Czechoslovakia's territorial sovereignty from Austrian territory, as it threatens the safety of air traffic and frequently ends in a tragic loss of human lives."

Under today's compromise formula, Algeria and Tunisia are to present one document each to two of the conference commissions and to introduce each one with a speech.

But if, as French delegation officials said, the Algerians and Tunisians do not put forward statements by the Sept. 18 start, then no other Mediterranean nation may do so.

Denmark and the Netherlands proposed, in turn, that Israel be given the same right.

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Waldheim, Hussein Confer On Jordan's Stand in Crisis

AMMAN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today met with King Hussein to discuss Jordan's viewpoint on the Arab-Israeli conflict and visited a Palestinian camp to familiarize himself with the conditions of the refugees, government sources said.

Mr. Waldheim, on the last leg of his five-nation Middle East fact-finding tour, earlier held talks with Premier Golda Meir and Crown Prince Hassan.

During the talks with Hussein, "Jordan stressed its adherence to UN Resolution 242, which clearly dictates a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories," one government source said.

At the Palestinian refugee camp of Marka, 10 miles north of Amman, Mr. Waldheim stopped to talk to youngsters and camp leaders.

UN Development
The UN executive traveled to the camp by special helicopter, and on his way there stopped briefly to inspect some UN-sponsored development projects in the

Jordan Valley, the country's front lines with Israel.

At Marka camp, Mr. Waldheim visited two Palestinian refugee homes, a school and other installations.

Addressing a group of refugees, he said: "I came here to see you and study your conditions. I will do my best to serve you and return your legitimate rights to you."

Witnesses said that "Mr. Waldheim was moved by what he saw at the camp."

The camp residents told him that they were determined to return to their homes in the occupied lands, a witness said.

Refugees' Petitions
During his visit, Mr. Waldheim received petitions from the Save Jerusalem Committee and Palestinian refugees in Jordan protesting Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

On arrival in Amman yesterday from Cairo, Mr. Waldheim said that his tour came at a "difficult moment" in the history of efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

He will travel to Algiers tomorrow to attend part of the nonaligned nations' conference, UN sources said.

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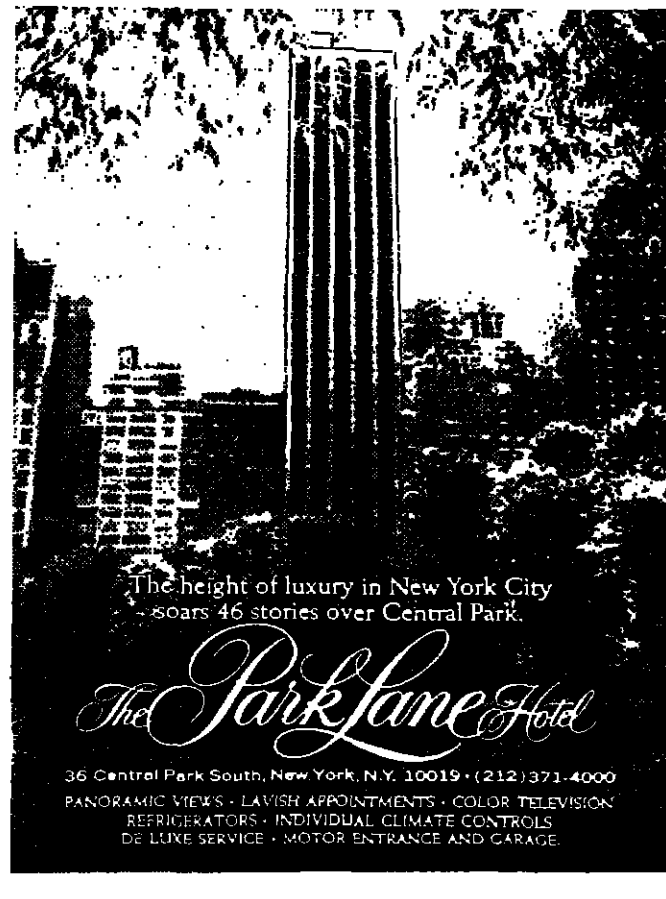
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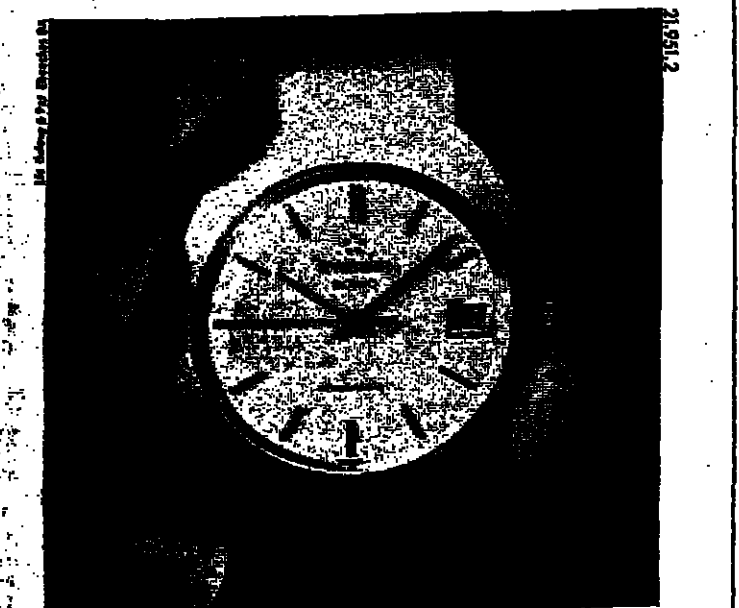
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8,000 Railmen In Canada Defy Law, Stay Out

MONTREAL, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Trains ran again in most of Canada today but some 81,000 non-operating railway employees in British Columbia defied emergency legislation and said they would remain out until at least tomorrow.

Most of the 56,000 workers who staged a nine-day national walk-out returned to work yesterday in compliance with legislation passed Saturday by Parliament.

Scattered pockets of resistance initially hampered some services in the West, but by last night Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways reported only a few "trouble spots" and said most operations were normal.

In the island provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, an extra run of ferries began to evacuate thousands of tourists stranded when railway-operated ferry service was shut down.

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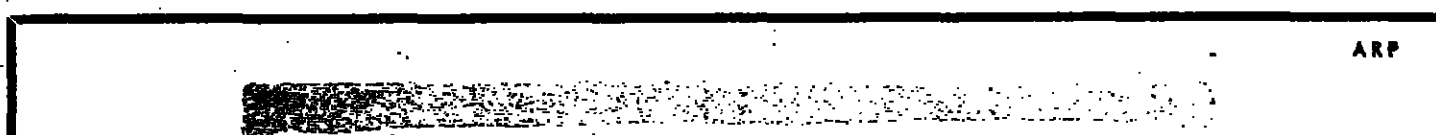
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Factional Rivalries Are Cited

British Say IRA Is Best Informer

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, Sept. 3.—The British Army today claimed that rivalry between the two factions of the Irish Republican Army has turned IRA men themselves into Britain's best informers.

An army spokesman credited tip-offs from IRA members as one of the main reasons behind a reported increase in the discovery of arms caches and the arrest of more than 100 alleged IRA supporters in recent weeks.

During the same time period, he claimed, IRA gunmen have assassinated two IRA men in rival factions and shot more than 12 others through the knee—a traditional form of IRA punishment.

Truce Is Reported

The British Army assertion followed a weekend fence-mending meeting between the Belfast leaders of the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA. Sources close to the IRA said that the secret conference resulted in a truce between the factions, but they doubted that it would last long.

The meeting was held following the shooting of James Bryson, a Provisional leader, who was still in critical condition in a Belfast hospital today.

One of the only remaining top members of the IRA still free, David O'Connell, apparently came here from Dublin after rumors spread that it was members of the Official wing who had shot Mr. Bryson, although the British troops said he was shot by them.

Both the IRA sources and the British Army attributed the IRA rift to elements of the IRA using their position to promote criminal activities.

"This is particularly prevalent among the Provisionals, whose followers have been transforming their activities into straight protection rackets at a startling rate," one IRA source said. "They are beginning to look more like the Mafia than Irish republicans in the Catholic areas."

The British Army spokesman, who agreed with this assessment, said the development reflected the disintegration of the Provisionals' command structure, a disintegration spurred by the arrest of its leaders. He noted that the average age of an IRA gunman in Belfast has dropped to the mid-teens and that a number of the new leaders are not yet 20 years old.

The level of violence, meanwhile, continued at a low level for the third day. Between midnight and noon today, the British Army reported no incidents in the province.

The death toll rose nevertheless with the announcement that Ann Pettigrew, 19, had died in a Belfast hospital Saturday. A death notice in the Irish News, a Catholic newspaper, said she was a staff officer in the Provisional IRA's women's section.

She and Francis Hall, 29, were fatally injured when a bomb they allegedly were making exploded in a Belfast house last week, the British Army said.

Her death raised the toll to 879 persons killed in the four years of violence among Protestants, Catholics and security forces in Northern Ireland.

The IRA feud reportedly spread to Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail today when Provisional IRA prisoners attacked prisoners connected to the Official IRA, injuring three of them and one prison guard, prison sources said.

The 37 Official IRA men had asked to be moved to another wing of the prison after Provisionals had threatened them. The attack came as the Official IRA men were being moved, the sources said.

In the Irish Republic, gunmen in battle dress machine-gunned two cars near Newport, County Mayo, yesterday, wounding two persons in the Northern Ireland police.

A police spokesman said the two men who were returning from a fishing trip, were taken to a hospital in Castlebar, but were not seriously wounded.

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David O'Connell, AP.

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Heath's Compromise for Ulster Faces Test

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Just before he left Belfast after his two-day stay last week, Prime Minister Edward Heath made a brief attempt at meeting the people. Heavily guarded, trailed by journalists, he ventured up Anne Street.

Anne Street is in the shopping district and normally it would have been crowded. But Wednesday is early-closing day and it was 5:30 in the afternoon. There was nobody to greet the prime minister except a few locals, including one who darted out of his door under the assumption that the man so massively escorted must be a captured gunman. It was a limp salute.

What good Mr. Heath's visit will do in unblocking the Ulster stalemate remains to be seen. As a venture in human relations it was not much of a success, except that it illuminated the gap in the way Englishmen and Irishmen—Protestants as well as Catholics—look at things.

The British have taken drastic and even imaginative steps to bridge the division between the two communities of Northern Ireland. Although Britain has committed ghastly blunders all through Irish history, it is extraordinary how little disagreement one finds in Ulster with their basic policies over the past year. The exceptions are the Catholic extremists, who demand a quick British withdrawal, and the Protestant extremists, who demand the return of their power to keep the Catholics down.

Strategic Assumption
Britain's recent strategy in Ulster has assumed that the province contained a large majority who wanted peace and a compromise solution, but that this majority lacked political leadership.

The new constitution was designed to ease the worst fears of each community and thus reduce the appeal of armed extremism for each side. The Cath-

olics, long dominated by the Protestant majority, were assured of a share of power. The Protestants, fearful of being submerged in a united Ireland, were assured that this would not happen for the foreseeable future.

The elections that followed did produce a majority for compromise. Together, the official Unionist party and the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP) command a majority of assembly seats. The next step, in the British view, would be an agreement for these two parties to work together and choose an executive for the province.

There is no illusion that such a step would end violence. Both the outlawed Irish Republican

Army and the extreme Protestant groups are committed to destroying such a coalition if it is formed. But for a Catholic and Protestant party to work together in an Ulster government would be an enormous advance.

It would, among other things, serve to show the British public, patients but increasingly fed up with the sacrifice of resources and soldiers' lives—and with the bombs at home—that the effort was bearing fruit.

Mr. Heath insists that the main issue is moderation versus extremism and the bombs. Therefore, he argues, there is nothing to stop the Unionists and the SDLP, who have run and won on a program of moderation, from getting together.

Yet, in the two months since the election, the two parties' leaders have not even met for formal discussions. Mr. Heath's identification of the main issue may be fundamentally right, but it is only one of the issues that weigh on the leaders.

Each of the two parties is under intense pressure from the extremists. Each answers to a constituency that is still bitterly distrustful of the other. Neither of the two leaderships feels secure enough to make any quick compromise on the issues that divide them.

And the continuing bombs and violence may make the two communities ever more desperate for peace, but the tangible result is to make them more intransigent with each other.

Of the two, it is probably the Protestant Unionist leadership that is currently the more insecure. The SDLP was solidly

backed by the Catholic voters. Brian Faulkner, on the other hand, got only about half of the Protestant votes for his Unionists. He lost the rest to the more extreme followers of William Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley.

There are, of course, pressures on both groups to come to an agreement. The British and Irish governments are working almost in tandem for a compromise. The people have voted for peace, even if they themselves do not know whether they can accept the retreats necessary to bring it about. As for the moderate leaders, they realize that they have little future if the extremists win out.

Arabs on Strike
At Marseilles to Protest Racism

MARSEILLES, Sept. 3 (AP).—Some 30,000 Arab workers stayed off their jobs today in Marseilles to protest against a handbill called "the race war" directed against them.

Official sources said the 30,000 strikers, who said they would return to their jobs tomorrow, represented about 60 percent of the North African work force in the area.

The walkout followed a week in which a Marseilles bus driver was killed by a damaged Arab car, and seven Arabs were killed throughout France by unknown assailants.

A leftist group called the Arab Workers Movement, which organized the strike, said in a statement: "After the series of racist attacks which took the lives of several Arabs and in the face of the hysterical campaign carried out by the racist press, Arab workers denounce the criminal acts of the racists who are seeking to isolate them from the French population and divide French and immigrant workers."

Causes in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived today from Havana for a 48-hour official visit to Costa Rica. Mr. Ceausescu is on an eight-nation Latin American tour.

Forecast by U.S.
On Soviet Grain
Sees Record Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A record grain crop has been forecast for the Soviet Union, but the Agriculture Department says that the harvest will be slightly smaller than had been expected.

The prediction comes despite reports of severe weather conditions in some areas where harvesting had not been completed.

"Nevertheless, it does not appear that conditions have been sufficiently bad to date to have caused serious problems with respect to harvesting losses or to grain quality," the Foreign Agriculture Service said in a report.

Forecasts call for a record 185 million tons gross weight of grain to be harvested, less than the 1974 goal that had been Moscow's goal for its wheat, rye, oats, barley and corn crops.

The 1973 grain harvest grossed 168 million tons, a low yield that led to huge purchases of U.S. grain.

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Hans Lenzlinger in his Zurich office.

How to Escape From Behind the Iron Curtain

By Joe Alex Morris

ZURICH, Sept. 3.—Hans Lenzlinger is a most unusual businessman, even for a Swiss. His company, Aranco A.G. (no connection with the oil company), operates from a mini-fortress at 118 Ackerstrasse in this commercial center of Switzerland. Electronic guards guard the property, and four huge German mastiffs plus a cheetah guard the businessman himself.

A loaded pistol lies on his desk. A submachine gun leans against a wall, which is covered with wild-game trophies. "The business is a dangerous one. 'The risk is considerably higher than elsewhere,' he concedes.

\$10,000 a Head

Mr. Lenzlinger is a trafficker in human flesh. For a price—it ranges out to \$10,000 a head, he says—he will bring relatives and loved ones out from behind the Iron Curtain.

He is one of perhaps a dozen shadow figures in West Berlin, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria who make money out of human misery. Mr. Lenzlinger has the reputation of being the most spectacular, the most ingenious. He is certainly the most colorful of the lot.

But this lucrative business is now in trouble. The winds of détente are sweeping across Europe, and Mr. Lenzlinger and his cohorts are coming under increasing pressure.

"I'm going abroad, where the battle for freedom is more appreciated," the 45-year-old businessman declared. "If the pressures were not so great—the business is really getting interesting only now—I would go on."

"It used to be that freedom was a sacred idea here, but this has changed since Switzerland recognized East Germany. Now it's a perfect police state."

Mr. Lenzlinger got into the escape business in February, 1972, after seeing how easy it was. He had helped a Swiss friend living in West Berlin get his girl friend through the border in an old Mercedes rebuilt with a secret compartment in which to hide her.

Claims 2 Failures

Since then, by his count, he has brought more than 170 people across, mostly East Germans but also persons from the Soviet Union and all the other socialist states. He claims that only two failures blot his record, and neither was his fault: One man was so ruffled he signed his real name instead of that on his falsified passport, and in another, a youth was caught trying to take money out.

Against that, he has scored some spectacular successes. He brought 14 East Germans out in a tiny diving boat across the Neusiedlersee between Austria and Hungary.

The boat was so small that only two at a time could fit in, and only one trip could be made each night. To foil the Hungarian border guards, he had an accomplice walk a dachshund in heat along the edge of the forbidden entry zone.

"The Hungarian police dogs went crazy," he recounted. They could smell only the bitch in heat, not the refugees hidden along the banks.

Elaborate Arrangements

Sometimes his arrangements were elaborate. In one case, he needed a big car because his customer, the crippled wife of an East German doctor already in the West, could not be squeezed into a tiny compartment. This meant an American car, and to justify its use, he arranged to buy a horse in Czechoslovakia.

The radio loudspeakers in the rear of the car were changed to air inlets, and the woman, plus the horse in a carrier, all came through safely.

Swiss Mastermind Bares Details As He Winds Down His Business

Mr. Lenzlinger has also used a phony car-haul routine in which a repair wagon was equipped with a secret hiding place. In each case, a Western car was sent ahead to "break down" in East Germany, and it was duly hauled out, along with the escapee.

His biggest single haul was 17 East Germans who came out with false papers, along with genuine Western tourists in a chartered bus which, of course, belonged to Mr. Lenzlinger.

Mr. Lenzlinger gets indignant over the mounting opposition to his business. Among others, he has brought out 27 doctors, which in view of the shortage of medical men in Western Europe, he feels should be viewed as a great service.

"Would they be happier if I brought out criminals?" he asked.

But he is more angry with people who abuse the transit routes between West Berlin and West Germany. Under the agreement between the two German states, East German border guards make only cursory checks on inbound travelers, and the Communists have recently been putting pressure on Bonn to clamp down.

Mr. Lenzlinger swears he wouldn't touch the transit routes. "This is very dangerous. I wouldn't risk it."

The West Germans have turned on him. Mr. Lenzlinger claims he recently wrote Chancellor Willy Brandt, complaining that thanks to "pressure from your office," people wanting to escape from the East will have to abandon hope.

"Is that really the goal of your policy?" he wrote Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Lenzlinger is the son of a Zurich architect. He got into the escape business after working as an automobile salesman, an importer of exotic animals and in Oriental imports. Until recently, he suffered no harassment from the authorities here, but he was once briefly jailed on procuring charges in connection with a massage salon operated by his ex-wife.

"I only helped her with the administration. I'm not the type for such business," he said. But he cites it as an example of official harassment: "There are a dozen other such establishments operating here without any trouble from the police."

His other scrape with the law was more characteristic. Last June, one of his men was arrested in Prague while traveling in a car with a secret compartment.

Inside Job

Mr. Lenzlinger came to the conclusion that it was an inside job, and suspicion fell on three men in his organization who employ 16 operatives who travel East. He tied one in a refuse cart and deposited him at the main entrance to the Swiss federal parliament, bearing a large sign reading, "This is an Eastern spy."

Mr. Lenzlinger was arrested—"My thanks for delivering three spies." None of the three "spies" were held for long.

He employed similar tactics the only time someone reneged on a contract. This case involved a Swiss arms dealer from Adelswil, who asked him to bring out his

girl friend despite the fact that he was married and had three children at home.

Mr. Lenzlinger got her out, then the man refused to pay up. So he and several co-workers went to Adelswil and plastered the small town with posters describing the whole case for the benefit of the local citizenry.

Mr. Lenzlinger has been so successful that he was approached by East German agents who offered him a deal. Give them the names of persons planning to flee, they said, and they would in return guarantee safe passage of a certain number. He turned them down.

No New Jobs

Now, he is slowly winding down the business. He has 35 to 40 more jobs, he says, but he is taking on no more new ones.

The last will be a spectacular: He plans to deliver a colonel of the East German security service in full uniform direct to Willy Brandt's doorstep.

The man involved is currently in hiding in East Berlin. Mr. Lenzlinger claims he has already arranged for two secret operations on him, complete with West Berlin doctors and medicines.

The colonel will be carrying with him numerous secret documents of great value, Mr. Lenzlinger said. When he arrives, a helicopter will take him to Bonn, where he will be landed on the roof of a government ministry.

"Willy Brandt can sit across from an East German colonel. It will be interesting to see how he reacts."

Then Mr. Lenzlinger plans to head south, to an unnamed country where the government has a "similar" job waiting for him.

"I've had it here," he said. "Many Swiss are like me, they're getting out. To places like South Africa."

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Vote Set Sunday, Monday

Norway's Non-Socialists Get Edge in Last Pre-Election Poll

OSLO, Sept. 3 (AP)—A non-socialist victory in Norwegian general elections next Sunday and Monday was forecast today in the last public opinion poll before election day.

The poll gave the combined socialists a total of 48.4 percent of the votes, with 40.1 percent for ex-Premier Trygve Bratteli's labor (Social Democratic) party and 7.8 percent for the left-wing Socialist Election Alliance, which includes the Socialist People's party and the diminutive Norwegian Communist party.

The non-socialists, split into six major groups, totaled 50.7 percent of the vote, while splinter parties were given a total of nine-tenths of 1 percent.

The Conservative party remained the biggest non-socialist group, with 16.6 percent of the vote, followed by the center (Agrarian) party with 11.2 percent, the Christian People's party with 10.6, the new "Anders Lange's party for substantial reduction of taxes, tolls and public intervention" with 4.6 percent, the Liberal party with 3.9 percent, and the New People's party—an offshoot from the Liberals—3.5 percent.

Sees Labor Failing

The poll forecast that labor will again fail to win a clear-out majority in the Storting (national assembly), which it dominated for nearly 30 years until 1965, and that a government will have to be formed after the election will have to be some kind of coalition.

Labor has made it clear that it will not share government responsibility with the left-wing socialists, but may still rely on them for parliamentary support if Mr. Bratteli becomes the new premier.

On the non-socialist side, the three parties represented in Premier Lars Korvald's ruling "mini-coalition," totaled 25.7 percent in the last Gallup poll. The

"mini-coalition" consists of Mr. Korvald's own Christian People's party, the centrists and the Liberals.

Prospects for a united non-socialist coalition which could, in theory, form a government with a parliamentary majority, continued to appear remote after a recent election campaign statement, which all but excluded cooperation among the "mini-coalition," the Conservatives and the New People's party because of differing views on Norway's future relations with the Common Market.

In a September, 1972, referendum, 53 percent of Norwegians voted against joining the Common Market.

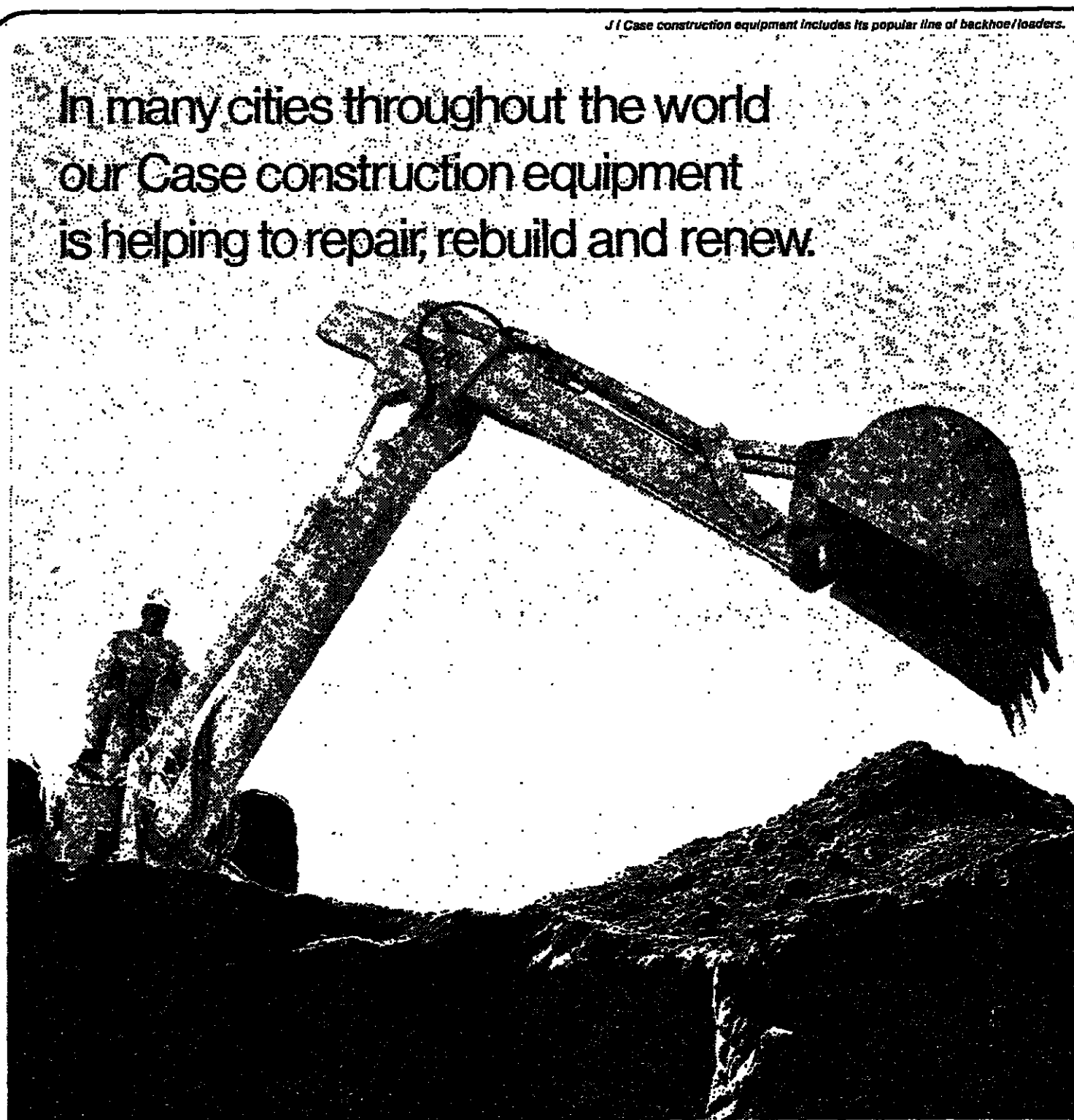
Schools Closed In Sudan After Student Unrest

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 3 (AP)—Light tanks and riot police patrolled Khartoum streets today and all schools were closed throughout Sudan following student unrest that left one soldier and one student dead.

The government announced that student political organizations, including the Communists and the Muslim Brotherhood, had been dissolved for inciting students against the government.

The government said that the soldier who died was killed by stones during a student demonstration last Wednesday, and the student who died was killed during an anti-government demonstration.

The police had broken up all demonstrations, using tear gas and batons, it said. All the injured—no figure was given—had left hospitals after treatment for "minor injuries," the government added.



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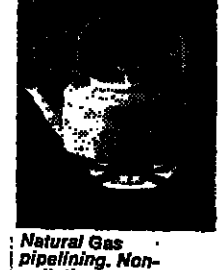
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Not Aligned With What?

The gathering of some 75 "nonaligned" nations in Algiers tomorrow represents a very real global problem, assembled under an assumed name. There was a time when Tito, Nehru and the rest could claim that their unity arose from their refusal to rally around either the Soviet hammer and sickle or the American stars and stripes, that theirs was the cohesiveness of a third force. That most of their associates belonged to the Third World—the non-industrial world that was taking shape in the shadow of the rivalries between the Communist and capitalist worlds—might then seem purely coincidental.

The era of massive cleavage between the super-powers has not yet ended, and each still seeks friends, if not clients, in the Third World. But new ties are being wrought among the great powers, and new divergences have become apparent among the peoples of the Third World. What, for example, in the context of the Bandung conference, has the fight between Israel and the Arabs to do with nonalignment? Yet that is the primary interest of Algeria, the host country.

For all the differences in natural wealth among the 75 meeting in Algiers, the most important common ground that they have is expressed in one of the conference banners: "Poor of the World, Unite!" What the whole world must somehow resolve lies

in the discrepancy in wealth between the advanced capitalist and Communist countries and the Third World. And this must be done without exploitation by the rich—but also with a sense of reality on the part of the poor.

For there is a difference between the kind of development that can raise the living standards of diverse peoples and enable them to live in peace and dignity, and the kind that encourages national rivalries among the developing states, and leads them to repeat the follies of those who preceded them into the industrial age.

The danger in Algiers lies in the possibility—even the probability—that the countries meeting there will disperse their energies in debating political issues that do not go to the core of their common need, rather than in concentrating on practical policies that do. This has been the anticlimax of African "unity," as well as, to only a slightly lesser extent, of the United Nations. The world's interdependence has been growing, while the agencies through which it seeks to express that interdependence, whether continental or global, ideological or economic, have been increasingly weakened by divisive self-interest. The "nonaligned" have an opportunity to rise above this trend. There seems little advance evidence, however, that they will meet the occasion.

Alliance Against Dissent

Traditionally, the Soviet press has always emphasized the negative in the image of this country presented to its readers. For the editors and writers of Pravda and Izvestia, the usual subjects of interest here have been unemployment, crime, rising prices and the like. By the customary criteria of Soviet media, therefore, the Watergate scandal should be an inexhaustible reservoir of material for depicting the United States as a land of virtually infinite corruption and oppression.

Yet, contrary to all past Soviet journalistic precedents, Watergate has been almost a non-event in the Soviet press. It has been covered almost as gingerly and as scantily as if it were a major Kremlin scandal. Evidently, the master of all Soviet media, Communist party General Secretary Brezhnev, has given strict orders that President Nixon's image in Soviet minds is not to be sullied by normal reportage of the Watergate sewage. Now Mr. Nixon has shown his gratitude by what can only be considered a reciprocal gesture.

The possibility of this gesture arose from the events last week which struck heavy blows at the Kremlin's reputation here. The

American people have learned about Alexander Solzhenitsyn's fears that he will be murdered by the Soviet secret police, about the efforts of Soviet authorities to bully academician Andrei Sakharov into servile silence, and about the judicial farce that was the Moscow frameup trial of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin. Numerous Americans are appalled at Kremlin efforts to snuff out the tiny spark of liberty that still flickers feebly in the Soviet Union. They wonder when and how the United States will signal its displeasure at Mr. Brezhnev's supersonic flight back to Stalinism. These expectations have a reasonable basis in the importance Henry Kissinger recently said should be attached to public opinion in the making of foreign policy.

But Mr. Nixon had other ideas last week. As it ended, the administration announced that Treasury Secretary Shultz will soon lead a high-level delegation to Moscow to renew discussions on expanding Soviet-American trade. Soviet repression apparently disturbs the White House as little as Watergate bothers the Kremlin. The world now sees a de facto Nixon-Brezhnev alliance against dissent in each other's country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West Berlin Insurance

A team of American diplomats crossed the wall into East Berlin last week to discuss technical arrangements for a United States embassy in the so-called German Democratic Republic. Diplomatic talks will begin in Washington this month, with formal relations due to be established after the admission of both East and West Germany to United Nations membership this fall.

Now that West Germany has concluded a basic treaty that accords factual recognition to the G.D.R., there is no reason why the United States should delay opening relations with the East German Communist regime—with one proviso: Either as part of the agreement to exchange ambassadors or in an accompanying protocol, the East Germans should acknowledge their acceptance of the four-power agreement on Berlin, with its safeguards for West Berlin's future in freedom.

There is no valid reason why East Germany should balk at including a Berlin clause; there are good reasons—including a recent revival of East German threats to impede traffic between West Berlin and West Germany in violation of the four-power pact—why Washington should insist on it. Such a stand would strengthen the Bonn government's hand in demanding Berlin clauses

in the recognition treaties it is endeavoring to conclude with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. These talks have all become snagged by Chancellor Brandt's prudent reserve about further improving relations with the East until the Berlin question is resolved.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt has just further properly underlined the importance of the West Berlin issue, which he has now labeled the "test bed" for day-to-day coexistence. His action in postponing a trip to Prague to sign a treaty establishing diplomatic relations is directly the result of Czechoslovakia's refusal to allow West Germany to represent Berlin. Mr. Brandt's declaration "We are not going to be made fools of" on this issue is one which all Western leaders must support.

The Communist regimes of Eastern Europe will no doubt remain uncomfortable for many years at the prospect of a free and flourishing West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany. All the more reason for getting them formally committed to provisions, already accepted by the Soviet Union, that are designed to insure West Berlin's survival and its vital links with West Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow's Message to the Press

The trial against Soviet dissidents Yakir and Krassin received notably little publicity in the Soviet mass media. It was also closed to members of the Western press. But the Tass report on the trial, issued for foreign consumption, contains an unequivocal warning to Western newsmen to avoid contacts with Soviet opposition figures. The alleged confessions by Yakir and Krassin that they

received anti-Soviet propaganda material from Western correspondents constitute a clear message. This also indicates growing concern by Kremlin leaders that the détente which they themselves are propagating so loudly and insistently may also embrace the area of human contacts, which would result in the Soviet public's becoming better informed about conditions at home and abroad.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1898

PARIS—At the present moment, when the Tass proposal for a conference to consider the question of reducing armaments and inaugurating an era of peace is attracting universal attention, an analysis of the position of Great Britain and her rivals is now without interest. In any question of the limitation of armaments, it would probably be in the direction of the navy in the case of Great Britain.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—With the partial restoration of communications with the stricken areas of Japan, the disaster suffered in the earthquake which destroyed Tokyo, Yokohama and other cities, now assumes incredible proportions. The latest estimate of the dead alone is now 350,000, and the damage to property is so serious as to cripple Japan financially for years to come.



The Work Ethic, the Leisure Ethic

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Aristotle, who knew his ethics, held labor in contempt: "All paid employments," he wrote, "absorb and degrade the mind."

The ancient Greeks, who left labor to slaves and believed that a "good" man lived a life of leisurely contemplation, would agree with the modern philosophy of Greening-of-America Charles Reich, who holds: "No person with a strongly developed aesthetic sense, a love of nature, a passion for music, a desire for reflection, or a strongly marked independence could possibly be happy in a factory or white collar job."

Then what is all this about a "work ethic"? Where did the idea come from that labor is good and sloth is bad? Max Weber, the German sociologist who first used the word "charisma" in reference to political candidates, came up with a controversial thesis in 1904, under the title "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism."

Weber pointed out that money-making was despised, and money-lending was considered a fit only for Christians. The only way to get rich was to work hard. Then, along with the Protestant Reformation, came the doctrine of "vocation," which held that every man could serve God through his calling, or work. John Calvin went further: He taught his followers that success in business was evidence that God was smiling on a man's efforts, and that the hard work, diligence and abstemiousness which led to the accumulation of wealth led also to the gates of heaven.

The spirit of capitalism was thus conceived, and the Calvinist Puritans brought that spirit of industry and grim purpose with them to the New World. With noses and shoulders to the grindstones and wheels, the people who believed that loafing was sinful and hard work was virtuous proceeded to build a good life and a great nation. The criticism of the Protestant ethic begun by Weber 70 years ago is now being echoed by people who want no part of what they consider the business world's rat-race. Its defense has been taken up by labor leaders and other conservatives, including President Nixon's "second religion" of it, the President to a writer who labeled it "the Protestant ethic" for a Labor Day address in 1970. "Let's just call it the work ethic."

Since directly opposing the work ethic would be like attacking motherhood, those who dispute its values proceed with circumspection. But Aristotle, Weber and Reich have their fol-

lows, who could help the debate by speaking out.

The believers in what could fairly be called a "leisure ethic" could—if they were willing to work at it—present a persuasive case. If the work ethic is so popular, why has the work week been shortening? Why is the three-day weekend so clearly on the horizon? Because some workers want more time to enjoy themselves, and other workers want more time to improve themselves.

No Grindstones

Why not, then, treat work as something that should be as easy and quickly ended as possible, so people could spend more time with their families, out at the beach, or pursuing their hobbies or studies? Life is short enough, the leisure ethic goes; some noses were made for flowers, others for news, but none for grindstones. Hold on, the work ethic replies: That's not how to build character. If you do not have to work for anything, you wind up with nothing to value. Pride, self-respect, satisfaction in achievement—all that comes only to the person who earns his leisure and his comforts by the sweat of his brow or the liveliness of his mind.

Not so, counters the leisure ethic, standing up for the right to recline. The two groups working 80-hour weeks today are the unorganized migrant workers and the disorganized corporate executives and their occupational homologues leads to physical and mental breakdowns, not the construction of character.

The clash between the good life and the easy life is timeless; it will never be finally resolved, even if our descendants, on the first Monday of the next millennium, are asked to celebrate Leisure Day by plunging into the only day's hard work of the year.

Perhaps we will squeeze work down to a few minutes of super-productive button-pushing each day, and thereby achieve what Joan Garthwaite calls "the elimination of toil." But I hope not. The way to hold on to all that is good about the work ethic is to make work itself more satisfying.

This means the renewal of pride in craftsmanship, today a lost value, a chance for "second careers" after early retirement or refresher courses in the midst of work, the assumption by management of the responsibility to make jobs interesting and fulfilling, the dignifying of what is now dismissed as "housework," the "Hawthorne effect" that flows from a worker's understanding that he is part of an attempt to improve his life on the job.

Workers who resent dull, dehumanizing jobs have a saying: "If a job is not worth doing, it is not worth doing well." Believers in the work ethic have a job worth doing, and doing well: To apply imagination to the work experience itself, and by so doing to preserve and extend a new work ethic in the American character.

Getting About in Italy

By William F. Buckley Jr.

PORTO ERCOLE, Italy.—It is generally accepted as an act of divine retribution that planetary order should have come out of the universal chaos. It is no less a miracle that one can travel in a mere seven hours the 300 miles from the Isle of Capri to Porto Ercole. With changes in Naples and Rome. But the odyssey is eventful, instructive, and expensive, and one concludes not only that in Italy every other laborer is a baggage porter, but that the porters are the bedrock of the capitalist class.

There were three of us, with eight bags, and it cost us \$80 in tips. At that we were left feeling misanthropic, the genius of the Italian porter who sets out to rob you. You ask him how much for totting eight bags in his cart from one train to another leaving an hour a half later. "Seven dollars is the tariff," he will tell you, the final word pitched high. The Italians have learned the art of apologetic from the Greeks two thousand years ago. It is rather as if cracking open the safe in the bank, you turn to the manacled, gagged manager and say to him reproachfully: "Do you realize that after all the trouble I have taken, you have only one hundred thousand in cash?"

Right of Way

The taxi driver at Naples was coaxed up to the quay where the hydrofoil disgorged the passengers after the 45-minute run from Capri. The native population separated from us as if we had the plague. Quite. As we drove off, the driver explained in an ebullient English: He had spent a month in Yonkers-New York as a drummer with a jazz band—that when he had been asked to come to shipside to pick up because the lady had a "gamba mala," which was the nearest we could come in Italian to describing "a wife's twisted knee, he indicated "mala" in such a way as to suggest to the milling crowd that he was proceeding to pick up a lady with a diseased leg; and since the disease-du jour in Naples is cholera we found ourselves with the leper's right-of-way.

The driver rejoiced over his gentle duplicity, talking all the way, breaking to sudden stops every few blocks to wave at fellow drivers and friends, giving us a running narrative about the Germans during the war, when he was a boy of 14, and arriving at the station, all but embracing us goodbye.

Unfortunately it was the wrong station. Back went the bags, after tipping prodigiously the three porters who took the bags off the taxi only to put them back onto the taxi after telling us the train left from the other station. The driver was enchanted at the prospect of another few minutes with us and prom-

Bernard Levin

From London:

...the TUC has an unrivaled opportunity to nail the blame for inflation, fairly or unfairly, on the government.

LONDON.—The season of annual political conferences has just opened; they are always at the same time of year, and it happens that my next few columns in this space coincide with their several deliberations. Yesterday the Trades Union Congress opened its get-together in the dreadful seaside town of Blackpool; two weeks later come the Liberals at Southport (estimated very near Blackpool but immeasurably nicer); two more weeks then pass, and it is the turn of the Labor party back to Blackpool; finally, after yet another two weeks, the ruling Conservative party gathers at—surprise, surprise—Blackpool. It seems worth considering the outlook for each of them in turn.

The TUC meets in a state of public disfavor probably unequalled in modern times, though—as we shall see—it is still rather less intense than would have been the case only a few months ago. The raging price inflation from which Britain suffers, and which the government seems powerless to halt, has been portrayed, partly by people's own feelings and partly by the very skillfully orchestrated time song by the government, to be largely or even entirely the fault of the unions.

Unbridled wage claims, backed by strike action, are said to be pushing the economy over the edge, and unless something very extraordinary and unlikely happens, Britain is likely to have a long, cold winter with group after group of workers demanding higher pay to keep pace with higher prices—or, as those on the right would describe it, holding the country to ransom. The odium which the unions, or at any rate their leadership, have incurred has lessened a little lately; whereas not long ago even many union members (some polls suggested a majority) felt that they were being led to destruction, now much more fire is

being directed by the public at the government. This can only be because there has been a lull in strike action before the winter offensive, and prices have continued to rise measurably, and it is therefore not so easy to blame union wage-push.

Now in these circumstances, the TUC has an unrivaled opportunity to seize the initiative, to nail the blame for inflation, fairly or unfairly, on the government, to suggest serious and potentially effective remedies, and to offer their cooperation as reasonable terms.

Has it taken, does the TUC look as though it is going to take that opportunity? Alas, no; the TUC is imperiously determined to remain as fully justified as ever as the single most conservative and reactionary national public body in Britain. Its only solution to inflation is rigid control of prices with no corresponding suggestion of similar control of wage increases; it demands subsidies to keep down food prices, so that the rich shall be helped as much as the poor; it insists that the Industrial Relations Act, the first weak try effort to regulate Britain's chaotic labor relations, should be repealed altogether; it rejects fiercely the idea of legally binding contracts between employers and employees; it is, going this week, to insist on a huge expansion of nationalization (about the surest way to economic disaster, as declared by a future Labor government; and it will probably insist that a Labor government should also withdraw Britain entirely from the European Economic Community.

Why are the British trade unions, considered collectively (considered individually they are just like anybody else), so appalled in their desperate desire never to admit that the 19th century has been with us for some time? The reasons are largely historical, and partly due to the close identification of the organized trades union leadership with the Labor party. (The wealthy unions pay the Labor party's electoral and political expenses.) But whatever the reasons, they add up to a magnificent lost chance. The TUC (the conferences are televised live and watched by millions) is going to be firmly reminded, as possibly as possible, the lack of a hidebound, out-of-date, abysmally reactionary brake on everybody's progress. (Such year, a fraternal delegate comes from the American union organizations; sometimes, he must have to keep a very tight hold on himself to be even ordinarily polite at the idiosyncrasy around him, and above all at the total absence of any understanding of the British union leaders that economic prosperity depends on cooperation between employers and employees may make the bosses richer but makes the workers richer too.)

Inevitable?

Is it inevitable? Probably. Every year there are mutterings about a divorce between the industrial and political wings of the Labor movement, suggestions that the Labor party cannot ever so long let the union fall wag, the political dog. They come to nothing; the Labor party (as we shall see all too clearly in a month's time, when their own gabbet opens) has the will to take so dramatic a step, and goes on in the hope (justified by accident from time to time) that the Conservatives will lose a general election by their own negative actions, and thus relieve the Labor party from the necessity of winning by their own positive ones. Many people, no doubt, think this an excellent state of affairs; But I cannot believe that the TUC does. The mystery remains? The ply, too.

"The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



Some examples of the door ceremony in New York City.

Doors: No Open and Shut Matter

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—Getting through the door—again and again.

Enter sociology, Prof. Laurel R. Walum of the Ohio State University who delivered a paper in New York to the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association on "The Opening Door Ceremony."

When man and woman approach a door, what happens? He steps slightly aside, stops and waits," Prof. Walum reports. "He positions himself, twists his body, pulls open the door and holds it while she enters. Once she is safely across the threshold, he enters behind her."

Without rehearsal, the social order is preserved. Two people who might have fought to the death defending their right to be at (or second) have negotiated one of life's major challenges—pedestrian behavior.

Prof. Walum complained that a stylized ritual—impregnated with sexual, patriarchal and archaic overtones—puts men and women in their places. The ritual "communicates his indifference by actively meeting the



Prof. Laurel R. Walum...an expert on doors.

challenge of the door and overcoming it," stereotypically displaying "the male virtues of physical strength, mechanical ability, worldliness, self-confidence and efficacy." Woman meanwhile demonstrates frailty, ineptitude and a need for protection.

Students in her "Sociology of Women" course (one-third of the students were men) kept journals

to record their changing sense of identity, and Prof. Walum discovered so many entries about what happens at doors that she began to concentrate on the confrontations.

"Opening the door is a political act, and women and men who want to alter society should be aware of what they are doing in everyday life which runs counter to their goals and values. If the goal is equality between the sexes, we change things in a daily way and not just by giving a speech about women's rights. If we don't go through the door-opening ceremony we will reach a stage where people don't know what to do. New values will emerge."

Women must not affirm their desire for equality and then demand to be "treated like a lady" at the threshold, Prof. Walum insisted, noting: "The more they try to have their cake and eat it too, the crumlier the cake gets."

She warned that revolving doors pose special problems for the man who does not know whether to go first and ease the strain or come a differential second and let the woman push the door. When people are en-



cumbered by groceries, the unembellished partner, male or female—should hold the door.

Experiments

To see what happens when the ceremony crumbles, Prof. Walum set students to norm-violation experiments in the city of Columbus (Prof. Walum noted that people there still open doors for strangers, and the experiments might be hard to duplicate in New York City.) Women rushed to open doors for men, men pushed ahead of women. Result: confusion of the sexes, breakdown of behavior standards, sweet anarchy heralding what the professor calls "the humanitarian perspective."

Like a good social scientist, Prof. Walum categorized the varieties of door behavior.

● The confused. "Many persons, confronted for the first time with a ceremonial profanation (i.e. violated norms), are uncertain what to do about it." This can lead to prolonged agonies of embarrassment. As one student wrote: "It was like neither of us knew what to do."

● The tester. Hesitant, the man tries to determine if the woman believes in women's liberation and then proceeds or waits.

● The humanitarian. She or he holds the door for anyone who needs help.

● The defender. This conservative sees change and abhors it.

● The rebel. Vice versa.

"I've been able to stratify my department in terms of where power really rests, in terms of who opens doors," Prof. Walum said. The ceremony represents a nonobtrusive measure of authority, and I think it would be true in any organization. The hand that holds the doorknob rules the world. It's a sign of power and authority, not prestige or status."

Prof. Walum looks forward to a society in which doors will no longer be obstacles to equality but invitations to efficacy and joy.

"I'm pretty clear in my head about what a door means," she said. "I was confused in the past. My strategy now is to avoid confrontation by speeding up getting to the door first. Some men end up bumping into me or make a display of saying 'I'm a liberated woman.' Getting through doors is not easy right now."

FESTIVAL:

Hungarian Ballet at Edinburgh

By Oleg Kerensky

EDINBURGH (NYT)—Enthusiastic reports about the work of Hungarian choreographer Laszlo Seregi have been reaching Britain for some time, so two of his productions staged last week by the Hungarian State Ballet at the Edinburgh Festival were awaited with particularly high expectations.

"The Miraculous Mandarin," his setting of the well-known Bartok music and its peculiar Lengyel scenario, did not disappoint. Indeed it is probably the most theatrical and convincing of all the many stagings of this work, including the one brought to Edinburgh by these very Hungarians 10 years ago. As soon as the curtain went up, the décor by Gabor Forray immediately created an atmosphere and arrested attention: A series of flashing colored lights positioned around the stage came on in quick succession, followed by rolling spotlights, revealing three thugs playing darts in the middle of a seamy apartment, with the prostitute eventually emerging from behind the darts board. Vera Szumrak, as the girl, had a nice line in Zoltan Janossy, as the pimp, was a superb dancer. The scene's sexual and clerical differentiation of her reactions to the three men she lures into the trap.

Sudden Appearance

For example, she first tried to shut the door in the face of the attractive and innocent-looking young student, played and danced by Sandor Erdelyi with such charm and gentleness that it was not surprising she felt remorse. The sudden appearance of the Mandarin at the back of the stage, with him remaining absolutely still for a very long time, was impressive and mysterious and the various attempts to kill him were theatrically and excitingly done.

Nothing can overcome the silliness of the scenario, which tries to suggest some psychological depth which is really lacking. Why does the Mandarin turn up in this cheap drive, why is he so lusty, and why does he die only after the girl has given herself to him? Seregi is no more successful than his predecessors in making this story seem worthwhile, but he is much better than most of them at holding our

attention while it is enacted and in making the action interlock with the music. Most choreographers staging this work give the impression that they are satisfied with unbalanced music. Seregi has made the music seem an inevitable accompaniment to the action.

Less Successful

Unfortunately, his "Spartacus," the only other ballet given as part of this year's Edinburgh Festival, was less successful, partly because of Seregi's loyalty to the music. Knochaturian's long score is lush and Hollywood and is also full of repeated themes. Seregi has evidently felt it necessary to re-introduce characters and events whenever their themes are played, so that his complex scenario is full of flashbacks, looks-forward and visions. The ballet begins as it ends, with Spartacus on a crucifix, and the prologue consists of him remembering various events which are shown more fully later and which cannot be recognized by the audience until then. In one scene, Crassus remembers the gladiatorial fights which happened earlier, in another Spartacus sees a vision of his beloved Flavia when a cabaret dance is entertained Crassus. And so on.

Seregi made this "Spartacus" in 1968, at the same time as Griegorovich made his celebrated version for the Bolshoi. Griegorovich's scenario is more effective with stronger characterization for the principals and with a powerful ending showing Crassus victorious but faced with doubts about the future. Seregi's ending is a long solo for Flavia, which is touching enough when danced by the expressive Lilla Parlay.

It still does not make a proper finale. Seregi's marching troops are more pedestrian and less balletic than Griegorovich's, and the army staged to entertain Crassus is too much like an old-fashioned folies. But this was Seregi's first full-length work and it certainly contains enough good things to whet the appetite for his others. The fights are very effective, especially when the Asian gladiators are shown in the back of the stage. Crassus is climbing a wall to attack Crassus and Spartacus has to pull the spear out of his back and release him from the wall and his agony.

If there is too much emphasis

on cruelty and violence for squeamish Western palates, the successful rebellion, followed by its inevitable repression, must have particular poignancy for the company's regular audiences.

Despite the difficulties of transferring what is obviously a big spectacular production from the larger Budapest stage, the ensemble dances were well managed at the King's Theatre, which again showed—despite all the fashionable demand for a new opera house in Edinburgh—that it is still perfectly capable of providing an effective home for both opera and ballet. Of the two interpreters of Spartacus, Viktor Roma was the more glamorous and Ferenc Havas the more credibly heroic. Adel Oroz was a rather hard and unemotional Flavia, making little of the final solo, and Imre Doss, who played Crassus at each performance, did little but look proud or petulant and dance a couple of competent variations. The standard of dancing throughout was perfectly acceptable without being remarkable, which is, I suppose, what one should have expected. The music, on the other hand, was significantly better played than is usual at ballet performances and fully justified the trouble and expense of transporting the whole Hungarian orchestra.

American College In Paris Accredited

PARIS, Sept. 3 (NYT)—The American College in Paris has become the first American college to be accredited outside the United States and Mexico by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the college announced yesterday.

The student body of the American College in Paris numbers 325 and is 85 percent American. The American students come from some 30 different countries, as well as the United States. In 1972, non-Americans from 25 different countries were in attendance.

The college offers three years of instruction, including basic preparation for dentistry, medicine and veterinary science, then transfers students to the United States to complete their degrees.

WAVERLEY ROOT: The Supermarket of the Swamps

ABOUT halfway up the hill which rises behind the buildings of my Vermont farm, there is a sort of terrace where the ground flattened out briefly, providing a shelf to accommodate small marsh which was one of the most beautiful spots on a relatively beautiful place. The red-winged blackbirds which nested in its center were rounded in spring by a splendor of bright yellow primers and pale blue iris, and all around by a screen of those h-growing rushes whose central spikes bear near their tops at look like long cuffs of velvet, they are actually tightly packed masses of tiny reeds.

This had been a familiar plant

from childhood and I knew it by a familiar name: bulrush. I have just learned, on the indisputable authority of a number of the best dictionaries and encyclopedias, that this plant (*Typha latifolia*) is not called a bulrush in America, which must rule New England out of the United States. Everybody I knew in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont called it the bulrush. Perhaps New Englanders borrowed the name from Old Englanders and hung onto it despite the idiosyncrasy of the rest of the country, which took to calling it the cattail, for the dictionaries admit that the British do call *Typha latifolia* the bulrush.

Proper Americans, I am informed, should only say bulrush

when they mean *Scirpus lacustris*, a plant to which I have never been introduced. My belated presentation to the authentic bulrush has also wrecked a Biblical image cherished since childhood: Moses was not found among the bulrushes, at least not among *Typha latifolia* nor *Scirpus lacustris* either, but among *Cyperus papyrus*.

Other Names
The cattail, whose name, of course, comes from that decorative brown brush on its central stalk, is also referred to as the cattail flag, the reed mace, the club rush, and, by a delicate nuance, the cat's tail, though this last risks causing confusion with a number of grasses, like timothy, also known as cat's tails (the

plural preferred by the dictionaries). Cattail millet has nothing to do with the cattail, but is a term applied either to pearl millet, from a plant which looks something like the cattail, or foxtail millet, from a plant which doesn't.

Whatever its name, the cattail is supremely edible, though even country dwellers seldom realize it. In the Pacific Northwest, however, its tender young shoots are often eaten as boiled greens, while in France, where it is called *muscadette*, both shoots and leaves are used in salads, and the fleshy, starchy roots are also served occasionally as a vegetable, but only by those living where they can gather their own, for the cattail does not reach the markets.

These are timid uses indeed of a plant prepared to be much more versatile. "For the number of different kinds of food it produces," wrote that knowledgeable authority on wild foods, Euell Gibbons, "there is no plant, wild or domesticated, which tops the common cattail." He called it "the supermarket of the swamps," for almost all its constituent parts are edible, but not at the same time, so you can feed on one product or another practically all year round if you take advantage of the fact that some segments of the cattail lend themselves to preserving, freezing or pickling.

Young Shoots

The young shoots of the spring can be eaten either raw or cooked; they are called "Cossack asparagus," Gibbons reports, for Russians are supposed to dote on those which grow along the Don. The green bluish spikes of May or June cooked and dipped in melted butter, can be eaten very much like asparagus, as finger food, but resemble sweet corn in that the core is inedible, so you are left with a pencil-thick "oob" on your plate.

As cattails do not all bloom at the same time, Gibbons reports, there is a season of six weeks or more during which these spikes are at their best, before the yellow pollen begins to show. When the pollen develops, it is edible too. It is as fine as flour and can be used like it; Gibbons suggests replacing half of the amount of wheat flour you would ordinarily put in pancakes or muffins with cattail pollen, giving them an appetizing golden color and improving their flavor. A somewhat more orthodox type of flour can be made from the roots. If you reach down into the water in which cattails are growing, you will feel, springing from the leading ends of the roots, the dormant sprouts meant to provide the following year's cattails, sometimes as much as eight inches long; break them off and you have a sweet vegetable which also makes excellent pickles. Finally, where sprouts and rootstock meet, there are sizable lumps of tender starchy matter, which, boiled and buttered, are reasonable substitutes for potatoes.

Greed and Gastronomy
Since greed and gastronomy are so often real-life partners, it is difficult to begrudge oystermen an improvement in their standard of living, especially in the 8,700 acres of oysters. They are the foot-deep French water ponds washed twice daily by the Atlantic which provide the final seasoning for the oysters, turning them in three or four months for a vulgar mollusk into green-tinted *specialité* thanks to the diet of seaweed and plankton.

Watching men working in the oyster beds with mud up to their hips, it is no wonder that even the Gligas has not been able to bring the cost of oysters back to a level feasible for visiting Americans and others with only soft currency in their jeans.

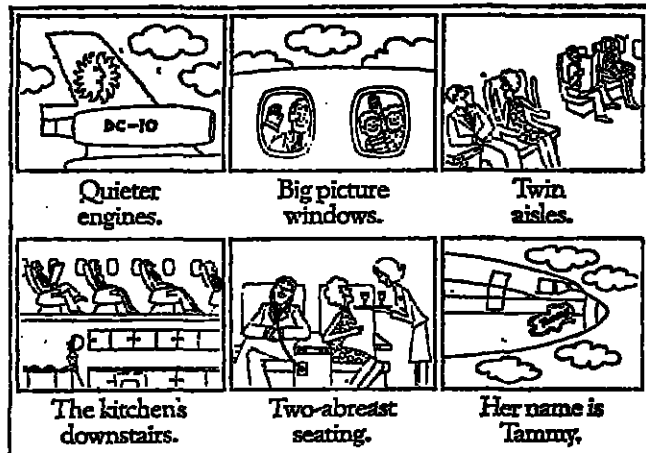
(c) 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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From Japan to France

Bumper Crop of Lend-Lease Oysters

By Jonathan C. Randal

ARENNE, France (WP)—East is East and West is west, but Kipling to the contrary, French oyster aficionados in the mysterious East look for what promises to be a bumper crop of the most delicious species of bivalve mollusks.

In a kind of gastronomic lend-lease the Japanese have come to aid of the French gastronomes threatened only three years ago with the disappearance of the mainstay of French oyster oysters, known as the *portugaise*. A mysterious sickness had overtaken the oyster, imported about a century ago from Portugal to Rennes and Oléron, an Atlantic west-central, a thousand miles from the sea, which produces 90 percent of French oysters.

Scientists are still trying to pinpoint the cause of the oyster decline. All they know for sure is that the illness started in the oyster beds to the north, got south with devastating effect and then for all intents and purposes wiped out the *portugaise* in the Basin of Arenne south of Bordeaux, and despite the temptation to

blame the death of the *portugaise* on pollution, neither scientists nor oyster growers have done so. Rather they tend to blame a kind of degeneration of the species. They note that the *portugaise* succumbed to the same malady in its native Portugal, that the aristocratic *belon* or flat oyster of Brittany at no point has shown any sign of illness.

Oystermen not being sentimental, the demise of the *portugaise* has all but been forgotten thanks to the success of the Gligas species imported from Japan which this month makes its first commercial appearance in France. Tons of Gligas spat were flown in by charter flights from Japan in 1971, 1972 and even this year and the spawning season, which occurs in mid-July normally, was most satisfactory in 1971, mediocre in 1972, but transcendently excellent this summer.

The result is that for the first time since 1968, wholesale and retail prices are not expected to climb this fall, although cynics expect that the Paris wholesalers and restaurateurs will find their way around the laws of supply and demand.

Indeed, Pierre Grolleau, president of the local Oystermen's

Federation, actually predicted a 10 to 20 percent drop in prices this year, a leveling off of prices for the next three years before the cost of oysters once again spirals upward along with everything else good to eat in this world.

No Bargain

With Paris restaurants near the Champs-Elysees charging 25 to 54 francs the dozen, the Gligas are no bargain, even if they cost only a third as much here. But in a country where even the much disputed official cost-of-living index admits to 8 percent annual inflation over the past five years, stabilization is an unwelcome word.

The reason for the relatively reasonable prices is simply that the Gligas is a monster of the oyster world. Used to the cold waters of Japan, the Gligas doesn't even bother to hibernate along the Gulf Stream-warmed French coast and thus gets in at least two extra months of growth.

And the Gligas, in any case, grows twice as fast as the *portugaise* or the *belon*, reaching a commercial size in two rather than four years.

Thus Mr. Grolleau's seemingly incredible willingness to hold back on price increases is basically dictated by his hope of eventually doubling the number of oysters sold from Marenne and Oléron.

Greed and Gastronomy
Since greed and gastronomy are so often real-life partners, it is difficult to begrudge oystermen an improvement in their standard of living, especially in the 8,700 acres of oysters. They are the foot-deep French water ponds washed twice daily by the Atlantic which provide the final seasoning for the oysters, turning them in three or four months for a vulgar mollusk into green-tinted *specialité* thanks to the diet of seaweed and plankton.

Watching men working in the oyster beds with mud up to their hips, it is no wonder that even the Gligas has not been able to bring the cost of oysters back to a level feasible for visiting Americans and others with only soft currency in their jeans.

New York City Opera Is Closed By Striking Musicians' Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI)—

New York State Theater in coin Center stayed dark today, third day of a musicians' strike which has shut down the New York City Opera. No settlement appeared to be in sight, an spokesman said.

The opera's general counsel, Rita Oppenheimer, said yesterday that there has been no contact between union and management negotiators since talks broke down Friday. The union's contract expired at midnight Friday as the strike began an hour later.

The main issue, Mr. Oppenheimer said, is a provision for 11 weeks of "guaranteed" work for the opera's management

wants to eliminate from the new contract, the old agreement, the City Center Corp., which runs the opera, assured most of the 56 full-time union musicians the 11 weeks of work in addition to the regular opera season, rehearsal time and tours.

The musicians said that the management's demands amount to a one-third cut in their annual salaries.

Mr. Oppenheimer said that the reason for the drastic cut is that City Center has a deficit of more than \$2 million. The musicians now receive a base pay of \$300 a week. They want a \$100 raise over the next three years—\$50 the first year and \$25 in each of the next two years.

Art Buchwald

Dinner at Eight

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. —When the meat shortage hit Martha's Vineyard most hostesses decided to throw in the towel and do no more entertaining—that is everyone except Mrs. Slafferty. The Slaffertys for years have given the best dinner parties on the island and we always looked forward to going to their house.

A few days after the supermarket ran out of meat we got the call to come to dinner. I assumed we were going to have fish.

But when I walked into the house I smelled a succulent roast in the kitchen and my mouth began to water.

I forgot to mention the Slaffertys have three beautiful children, ages five years to three months old. I asked to see the baby but Mrs. Slafferty said she had a cold and was sleeping.

The dinner was absolutely sensational, the roast was perfect, as was the corn on the cob. Slafferty served a Chateau Haut-Brisac '67. We all commented on how lucky the Slaffertys were to get meat.

Mrs. Slafferty smiled and said: "We have our own resources."

About four days later we were invited to the Slaffertys again. It was embarrassing as we hadn't been able to reciprocate.

This time when I walked in I smelled a marvelous charcoal-broiled steak. There was only one child in the living room. Slafferty explained the baby was at her grandmother's and little Stella, aged 2 years, was sleeping at a friend's house.

Everyone complimented Mrs. Slafferty on the dinner and she seemed terribly pleased.

"Demmit," said Styron as we left, "they have a source of meat on this island that no one else seems to know about."

"Maybe they get it sent over from the mainland."

"No chance," said Brustein. "They have less meat on the mainland than they have over

here. Maybe they're dealing directly with a farmer."

"Why don't we follow Slafferty and see where he goes tomorrow?"

"Aw, the hell with it," Styron said. "I'm on vacation."

Three days later Mrs. Slafferty called to say she was giving another dinner party for her weekend guests and was hoping we could make it.

We said we could. The night of the party the house seemed strangely quiet.

"Where is everyone?" I asked. Slafferty said: "The baby is at Oak Bluffs with her aunt Stella is off at camp and Robbie is visiting friends."

Needless to say the leg of lamb was fantastic, particularly with the mint sauce. The Slaffertys had done it again.

Styron, Brustein and I were going crazy. It just didn't seem possible that the Slaffertys could produce their great meals in so short a time.

A week later we got the call again and, of course, we went. This time only Mrs. Slafferty was there.

"Where's Ben?" I asked. "He had to go off the island," she explained.

"And the children?" Mrs. Slafferty asked.

"Your children?"

"Oh," she said. "They're around somewhere. Here, have some roast pork."

The pork was stringy and not very good. Nobody had a second portion. This dinner party, Mrs. Slafferty, who started to cry.

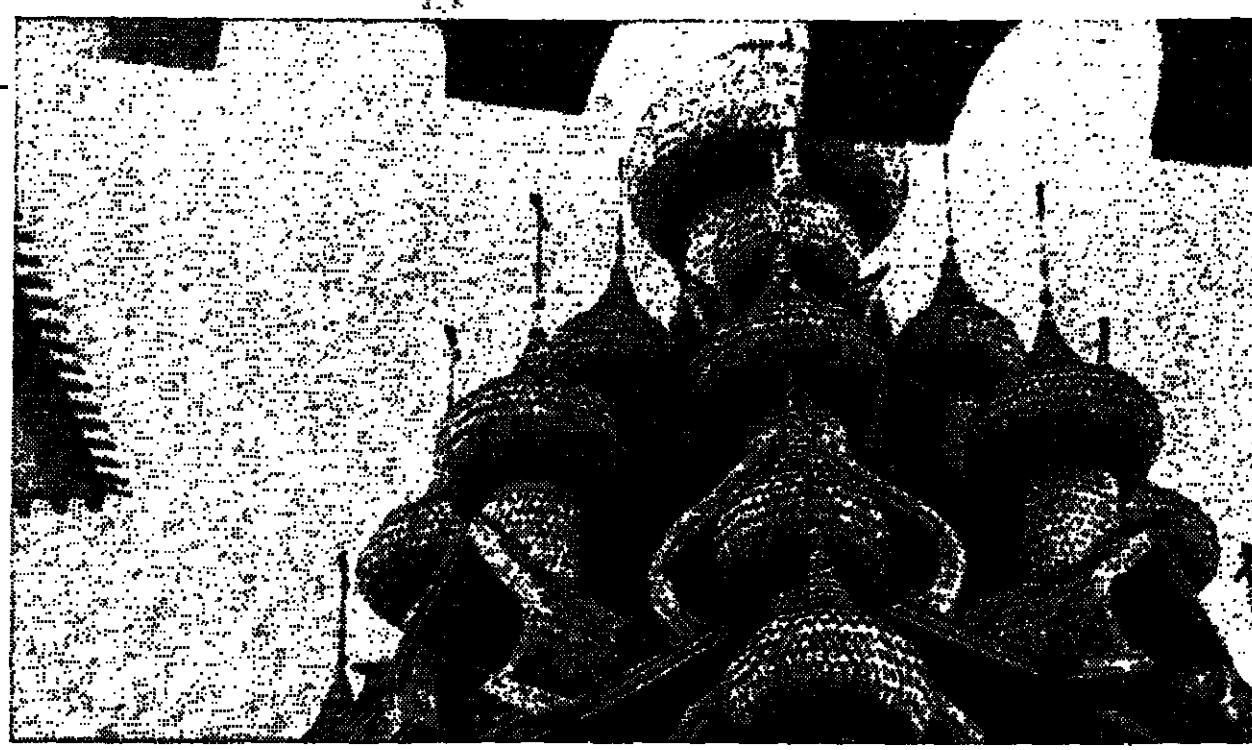
We all assured her it was delicious, but it was impossible to console her.

"I told Ben we shouldn't have had this dinner, but he insisted. He said it was very important for me to be the best hostess on the island."

"You still are," I assured her, "and your family should be proud of you."

"I hope so," said Mrs. Slafferty. "I couldn't have done it without them."

As Styron and Brustein and I walked to our cars Styron said: "Either she gives one more dinner party with her whole family there, or we call the police."



The domes of the wooden Church of the Transfiguration on Kizhi Island.

An Island Museum in the Soviet Union

By Robert G. Kaiser

KIZHI, U.S.S.R. (WP)—The little island of Kizhi sits in the biggest lake in northern Russia, 75 minutes by hydrofoil from the nearest outpost of Soviet civilization. But the journey crosses two centuries and ends in another world.

Kizhi was once an important stop on the water route from the ancient trading center in Novgorod to the White Sea. It was the administrative center for 130 villages. Now it seems like the middle of nowhere and the glorious examples of old wooden architecture collected here are almost other-worldly.

Kizhi is now a museum, preserving examples of the remarkable structures that Russians built with their axes and from the birch and pine trees which cover the Karelian Peninsula along the Finnish border.

The masterpiece of the museum is the Church of the Transfiguration, a collection of 22 onion-shaped domes (made from wooden shingles) built on shifting octagons of logs. The church is generally considered the finest surviving example of Russian wood architecture.

This church and two neighboring buildings, as well as many other wooden structures now on the island, have been carefully restored during the past 20 years. The time and money spent on them are a sign of the strong ties Soviet citizens still feel to their Russian heritage.

The man in charge of the Kizhi Museum is—at least technically—an American citizen, an irony he seems to appreciate. He is Vilho Niemi, a Finn born 88 years ago in International Falls, Minn. He came to Karelia in 1931.

"My dad was a carpenter, a good carpenter," he recalls in an unimpassioned, nasal Minnesota twang. "There was no America then, so he came here."

The Soviet Union had managed to get word to unemployed Finns in North America that they were needed in Karelia, and several thousand of them took up the offer.

Finns constitute a substantial minority of the population here, as they have for centuries. Mr. Niemi believes that the Finnish skill at woodworking probably contributed to the Church of the Transfiguration.

Under Mr. Niemi's direction, the museum is locating, dismantling and then reconstructing on Kizhi examples of wooden architecture from many parts of north Russia and Karelia.

With the Church of the Transfiguration as the main attraction, Soviet authorities plan to turn Kizhi into a major tourist center. "But we don't want to compete with Disney Island or Disneyland (sic)," Mr. Niemi says. There will be no new buildings or gaudy hotels on Kizhi, only old wood structures.

The hotels and other tourist facilities will be built on a neighboring island in the Oneshkoye Lake. Mr. Niemi promises to preserve the primitive atmosphere of Kizhi as carefully as its wooden buildings.

The island now is rough and beautiful. Much of it was cleared for farming centuries ago; a few families are still farming the land. The Church of the Transfiguration, built in 1714, a second church built next to it in 1764 and a bell tower from 1874 are visible from much of the island. They stand on the edge of the lake, surrounded by a wooden wall.

Unfortunately, restoration work, which won't be finished for years, requires scaffolding obscuring part of the structures. The main church, like every building on the island, will be treated with chemicals that are supposed to preserve the wood for 500 years. This process will require that the building be wrapped in plastic.

Another frustration is the lack of precise information about the famous church. No one is sure who designed it, who built it or how. Its builders made only one mistake: The church has no foundation, and has begun to tilt slightly. This will have to be stopped, a job that could prove extremely difficult.

PEOPLE: More on the Royalty In the Soviet Union

Prince Philip of England held "exceptionally warm" talks with Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorniy Monday in the Kremlin. Gorbachev and the president discussed improving Anglo-Soviet relations and a possible visit by Queen Elizabeth, a British source said. Meanwhile in Kiev, Princess Anne, who is preparing to defend the European riding championship she won in 1971, was telling two Soviet photographers to "buzz off" as she was exercising her horse. Sunday (People, Sept. 3), the princess was praised by Soviet journalists who saw her unwillingness to be photographed as a wish to be treated as just one of the team. Officials have warned photographers not to approach within 200 yards of the princess.



Groucho Marx... favorite nurse.

Edsel Bryant Ford 34, after five and a half years of study, has completed the required courses for a degree at Babson College in Boston, Charlotte Curtis reports in The New York Times. "Even though he doesn't get his diploma until next month, he is as quick to point out the first male Ford to graduate from college. And that was Edsel Ford enough for a party—billed as the graduation party of the century. It was, Mrs. Curtis says, "drink-and-dance moonlight cruise around Boston Harbor... complete with rock bands, brass, confetti, crepe paper streamers, big pictures of Edsel and 300 guests." Edsel's father, Henry Ford 2d, in black tie and navy blue sneakers, arrived with a mugshot of properly chilled champagne. Mrs. Ford and Edsel's sister, Anne Ford Ustick. The chairman of Ford Motor Co. said of his son's graduation: "I am very pleased, very pleased." In January, Edsel will join the family firm.

The three major U.S. television networks have rejected commercials promoting a record album about Watergate by comedian David Frye, known for his imitations of President Nixon. In addition, his record company says, the Woodworth store chain has decided not to stock the album "because some of our customers may be offended."

OTHER RECORDS: Saturday was declared seaway day in

Montpellier, Vt., after two 13-year-old girls set a world swim record, Kathy Wortman and Susan Kelley, both pupils of Montpellier Junior High School, logged 218 hours of motion on a seaway they built themselves, with padded seats and trays for meals. Forty-five witnesses, including representatives of the Guinness Book of World Records, observed in shifts as the girls broke the record of 200 hours set in 1968. Argentinean pediatrician Tomas Carlos Pereira crossed the Arctic Circle Sunday, setting a walking record of 20,567 miles. The previous record of 18,200 miles was held by Britain's David Kwan and was set in 1952. Pereira started his long haul in 1968. First he walked the length of the Americas from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. He began his tour of the European Continent at the Munich Olympics last year.

Groucho Marx has been admitted to Century City Hospital in Los Angeles after a slight cold was discovered during a checkup, his secretary said. The 77-year-old comedian is expected to remain hospitalized for a few days. Eria Fleming, Marx's personal secretary, said Miss Fleming said Marx is regularly hospitalized for slight illnesses for fear that he may develop pneumonia. Marx, who will be 78 on Oct. 2, chose Century City Hospital, he could be treated by his "favorite nurses," Miss Fleming said. He entered the hospital last week.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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